The Bombay Gazette

106 New Series

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1884.

SHIPPING.

...SULAR AND ...ORIENTAL COMPANY

...AM to ADEN, S..., PORT SAID, MALTA, ...BRALTAR, PLY...UTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, ...ENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday,
Gwalior	2863	500	P. Harris	8th July
Carnatic	2983	1000	I. N. Hector	15th ,,
[illegible]	2900	350	A. C. Loggin	22nd ,,
[illegible]	3322	700	S. Stewart	29th ,,
[illegible]	2725	500	S. W. Atkinson	5th Aug.
L. Assam	3038	500	F. Cole	12th ,,
M. Pekin	3000	600	Symons	19th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta. Those marked M proceed direct to London via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-launch will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884
[illegible]	4124	750	H. M. Edmed	11th July.
[illegible]	4...	750	W. D. Anderson	25th ,,
[illegible]	...	750	W. Barratt	8th Aug.
[illegible]	...	600	B. Wyatt	22nd Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates ... for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, June 28, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

...to London by the sea route or via Marseilles, ...ding the ... across the Continent :—First Class Rs. 680, Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, May 2..., 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 20th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed ...e handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20 and 10 per cent. is allowed to passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5000	850	1st July.
MANILLA	5000	750	1st Aug.
CHINA	5000	850	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th July. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

...to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
...under 3 years free. Under 12 half fare.
[illegible]

... Calais and Dover (Mail)	1st class £	7 5 0
... Dieppe	1st class ..	5 13 1

Passengers' heavy baggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket. For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agent.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

...AN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

...E following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
...RITANNIA	3,070	480	F. Blight	9th July.
...LIFORNIA	3,400	480	W. S. Young	26th ,,
...ANIA	3,...	500	Byle	9th Aug.
[illegible]	3,...	480	T. G. Knox	23rd ,,
[illegible]	4,...	600	R. Hutchison	6th Sept.
...ORIA	3,...	480	J. ... Murray	26th ,,
...ANNIA	3,070	480	F. Blight	10th Oct.

...ollowed by other 1st class steamers at regular [illegible]

...the convenience of Indian passengers an Agency ...een opened at 5, Regent St., London, S.W.

...r rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th June, 1884.

TRAVELLING TICKETS FOR THE CONTINENT.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED for travelling by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, including FRANCE, ...ALY, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, THE RHINE, ...LAND, BELGIUM, &c., &c., and to all parts of ... GLOBE, available by ...L TRAINS and ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

...o commission charged for securing berths in steamers, ...ping cars, coupes, &c.

...SSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS can break the[ir] ...ey anywhere en route without extra cost, and are ...ed to the free services of their interpreters in uni...t Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Turin, Paris, &c.

...CLUSIVE QUOTATIONS for any route, given on ...ation and the actual tickets issued with or without ...l Coupons.

...ECIAL REDUCED RATES for Single and Return Tickets ...ndon by all routes.

...let of Routes, sent free on application.

ADDRESS—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY, 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA, ... OLD COURT HOUSE-STREET.

NOTICE.

No. 1908.

IRON TUG STEAMER FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the purchase of the I. G. Steamer "HASTY" will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at Bombay up to noon of the 15th ... 1884.

The Vessel will be sold as she now lies in Bombay ...our but will not be handed over to the purchaser ...the whole of the purchase money has been paid.

PARTICULARS.

...s Register Tonnage		96
do.		57
...at which built—Built and engined by Napier of Glasgow in 1867.		
...over all		92 ft. 9 in.
[illegible]		17 ,, 0 ,,
...n Hold		8 ,, 8 ,,
...n Tons, old measurement		120 21-94ths
...water	Forward	5 ft. 6 in.
	Aft	6 ,, 0 ,,
...Horse Power		200
...of build—Frames and plating iron.		

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

...kyard, Bombay, 11th June, 1884.

SCOTLAND.

...NLEY HOUSE SCHOOL,

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

...FOR THE BOARD AND EDUCATION OF YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

John Braidwood, M.A.
Thos. Braidwood, M.A. } Head Masters.

The course of Instruction secures a thorough Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education. Pupils are prepared for the Universities, Public Examinations, and business. Spanish is taught in addition to French and German.

...are Five RESIDENT MASTERS, besides Visiting ...for Special Subjects.

...ool occupies a beautiful and healthy situation, ...rovided with hot and cold baths, and the class... and bed-rooms are airy and comfortable. The ...tion ground is ten acres in extent. A new Gym... has been erected. The Gymnastic ...are under the direction of two thoroughly quali...chers, one of whom is a certificated MILITARY ...CTOR.

...ectus on application to the Principals. ...may be made to the Rev. WM. A. LISTON, ...Church of Scotland, Madras.

...REAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

INGOTS OF BRASS FOR SALE.

...E Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on ...NESDAY, ...th of July, 1884, TENDERS for the ...of any quantity from one to 100 tons of Scrap ...Ingots.

...s must quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts. weighed ...delivered at the Company's Stores, Parel, and ...the time within which the whole quantity tendered ...be taken delivery of ...before delivery.

...accompanied separately by a deposit ...Government promissory notes of Rs. 30 per ton ...up to a maximum deposit of ...will not be returned ...the case of a successful tenderer, ...security for the due fulfilment of his ...

...not bind himself to accept the highest ...

...may be seen at the Company's Stores, Parel.

W. H. ...USSEY,
Acting ...keeper.

...keeper's Office, Parel, 17th June, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 7th July, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on 14th July, 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th June, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

Rs. 2-8 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

SLICED APPLE RINGS.

AMERICAN EVAPORATED APPLES.

Delicious for Pies and Stewing.
Cash Re. 1-12 per 2 lb. packet.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEILLER'S

DUNDEE MARMALADE.

THIS brand, pronounced to be the finest of all the Preserves made from BITTER ORANGES, like the Jams prepared by this CELEBRATED SCOTCH PRESERVER Has preference over all other kinds.
1 lb. tins 6 As., 2 lb. tins 10 As., cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every Royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.
Rs. 2-4 per tin.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PEPPERMINT CAMPHOR.

A NEW, most refreshing, and efficient remedy for Sick and Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, and diseases of the facial nerves. Also for Faintness, Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c. Imported direct from Japan by the undersigned.
Per phial Re. 1.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELEPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MILK TESTERS,

OR

LACTOMETERS,

MAY be relied on for testing the purity of Buffaloes' or Cows' Milk. These afford the only means of detecting and checking the habitual watering of Milk which is carried on by Bazaar Milkmen. They are adjusted to 84 deg. Fahr., and are practically accurate for the Bombay temperature.

TESTER, with TRIAL JAR, Rs. 3.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FOODS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

			Rs.	
Mellin's Food	Bottle As. 14 and	Rs.	1	8
Nestle's Milk Food	Tin	,,	1	0
Hard's Farinaceous Food		,,	0	10
Savory and Moore's Liebig's Food		,,	0	10
Benger's Self-Digestive Food		,,	1	4
Du Barry's Revalenta, per tin Re. 1-2 and		,,	2	0
Arrowroot, Kemp's, from the Bermuda Plant, in 1 lb. Tin			0	14
Arrowroot, Finest Bermuda, ½ lb. Bot.		,,	1	0
Do. do. 1 lb. Bot.		,,	1	12
Barley, Robinson's Patent, 1 lb. Tin		,,	0	9
Maltine and Preparations	Bottle	,,	1	8
Kepler's Ext. Malt		,,	1	8
Robb's Nursery Biscuits	Tin	,,	2	4
Hill's Malted Nursery Biscuits		,,	2	0
Extracts of Meat and Chicken, our own manufacture, very fine.				
Epps's Cocoa, pound Re. 1; half pound		,,	0	10
Chocolate, by the Compagnie Coloniale Vanille	pound	,,	2	0

And all other forms of Nourishment for the sick Room.

Ten per cent. Discount on One Dozen of any of the above.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED

"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE,"

MANUFACTURED DAILY.

Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-12

NEUBERG'S

VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,

"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S

GOLDEN SHAG,

Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S

"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE,

FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
As. 14 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S

"RIFLE MIXTURE."

Attention is respectfully invited to this latest specialité,
A Marvel of Cheapness.
Re. 1-8 per 1lb. tin.

AMERICAN

PLUG TOBACCOS.

Golden Block ....Per lb. Rs. 3 0
Bright Honey Dew...Per lb. Rs. 2 8
Cavendish...............Per lb. Re. 1 4

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

CAWNPORE ACHNEYRA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that subject to the sanction of Government the above Railway will be opened for through traffic on and from the 1st July next.

The timings of the train from the principal stations are given below :—

UP.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Mixed.	DOWN.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Mixed.
	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Cawnpore, D.	[illegible]		8 30	Achneyra	1 15	11 35	9 0
			P. M.			P. M.	
Mera Serai	[illegible]		12 25	Muttra	2 50	1 8	10 30
Fatehgurh	[illegible]		3 25				A. M.
Furruckabad	[illegible]		3 37	Hattras City	1 25	3 0	12 15
				Hattras Junc.	5 5	4 0	12 50
Kasgunge	[illegible]	8 30		Sikandra Rao	6 35	5 36	
Sikandra Rao	[illegible]	11 10		Kasgunge	8 20	7 15	
			A. M.		P. M.		
Hattras Junc.	[illegible]	12 15	1 55	Furruckabad	1 65		4 18
Hattras City	[illegible]	12 50	2 30	Fatehgarh	2 20		4 35
Muttra	[illegible]	2 16	4 16	Mera Serai	4 45		7 16
Achneyra Ar.	[illegible]	1 10	5 35	Cawnpore	8 2...		11 0

All information regarding rates for carriage of goods, &c., will be supplied on application to the undersigned.

By order,
W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic ... Office, Cawnpore, 26th June, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST of Mr. C. BOUNEVIALLE in our firm has CEASED from THIS DATE.

DEVARENNES & CO.

Bombay, 1st July, 1884.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. J. C. KIDDLE in our firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

KIDDLE BROTHER.

1st July, 1884.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ESTABLISHED myself as up-country Cotton and Produce Merchant and Broker.

J. C. KIDDLE.

1st July, 1884.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the FARM for exclusive privilege of MANUFACTURING and SELLING CHANDUL and MADAT in the Broach District for one year from 1st August, 1884, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's office at Broach, on the 15th July, 1884, at 2 o'clock p.m. (Madras time). The conditions of the farm may be learnt on application to the Collector.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Collector.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did on the 1st instant pay to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 180th monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st July, 1884.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION IN BOMBAY ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1884.

THE Anchor Line steamship "GALATIA," of about 2,000 tons net register, as she now lies stranded at Tuticorin about four miles from the shore and three miles west of the Lighthouse, with such cargo as may be on board at date of sale. The hull, engines and all fittings on board will be sold in one lot, and the cargo separately.

W. AND A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 1, 1884.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD WEDNESDAY in the month of July next is appointed for a further hearing in the matters of the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents, for the purpose of declaring a first dividend.—Dated this 25th day of June, 1884.

Re FREDERICK BRIDGER of............ 5 per cent.
Re EDULJI BEZONJI DARUVALA of..... 2½ per cent.

C. A. TURNER,
for Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 1st day of July, 1884.

BEST LONDON-MADE WATCHES.

None can be had so cheap
Anywhere in India.
Silver, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 95;
Gold, from Rs. 165 to Rs. 250.
By Rotherhams.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort.

NOTICE.

BARTON & Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DATE for payment of all UNPAID CALLS on the shares of this Company has been EXTENDED to the 15th day of July, 1884.

Shareholders who have not paid the calls due with interest on their shares are hereby informed that the same will be liable to forfeiture if any of the Calls due thereon remain unpaid after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. W. WATSON,
Manager.

Bombay, July 1, 1884.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARM of the exclusive privilege of selling OPIUM on the guaranteed vend system for three years, commencing from 1st August, 1884, in the Broach district. Each tender should specify the minimum yearly amount in lbs., which the tenderer will guarantee to Government if the farm tendered for is given to him, and should be sent to the Collector of Broach so as to reach him at or before 2 o'clock p.m. (Madras time) on the 12th July, 1884. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,200 in cash for the good faith of the tender, and should be enclosed in cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the Opium farm of the Broach District."

The conditions on which the farm is to be given and other particulars connected with it may be known on application at the undersigned's office at Broach.

The Collector does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Collector, Broach.

NOTICE TO GANZA CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the exclusive privilege of MANUFACTURING and RETAILING in the Town and Island of Bombay, intoxicating drugs (GANZA, BHANG, CHURRUS, MAJAM, &c.), as defined by clause 9, section 3, of the Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878. The farm will be leased, either (a) for one year, or (b) for three years, commencing 1st August, 1884.

The Tender should be sent to the Collector so as to reach him at or before 1 o'clock (gunfire) on the 15th July, 1884. Each Tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash and should be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the farm of Intoxicating Drugs of the city of Bombay for the year 1884-85."

Conditions of Tenders and other particulars can be learnt on application at the Collector's office.

The Collector does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. B. MULOCK,
Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 30th June, 1884.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE steamship CITY of MANCHESTER has ARRIVED from Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. Consignees of cargo are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our countersignatures and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Matches, oils, naphtha, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Consignees of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the warehouse where the steamer is discharged, and no claim will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

Captain A. C. CLARK will attend on board every morning to survey damaged goods.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st July, 1884.

THE SALE by AUCTION of the RIGHT to CUT GRASS in the Kurans of the undermentioned Ranges will be held by the undersigned at the places and on the dates specified. The right will hold good from the date of sale to end of official year 1884-85. Further particulars may be obtained on application by letter or in person, to the undersigned, or for each respective Range, to the Forest Officer thereof.

Range.	Date.	Place of Sale.
	1884.	
Nasik	12th July	At the Divisional Forest office, Nasik.
Dindori	14th July	Ditto.
Igatpuri	15th July	At the Mamlatdar's Kacheri, Igatpuri.
Niphad Chandwad	16th July	At the village Chawdi, Lasalgaon.
Sinnar	17th July	At the Mamlatdar's Kacheri, Sinnar.

W. G. BETHAM,
Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik.

Divisional Forest Office, Nasik, 30th June, 1884.

SALE OF LAND ON THE KENNEDY SEA FACE AND THE WODEHOUSE-ROAD.

UNDER the orders of Government Tenders are invited for the PURCHASE of FOURTEEN PLOTS of GROUND, for dwelling houses on the Kennedy Sea Face, lying on the west side of, and between the Marine Lines and Churney-road Stations of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and also of FIVE PLOTS on the south side of the Wodehouse-road, leading from the Apollo Fountain to the Wodehouse over-bridge.

Plans, forms of agreement for lease and conditions of sale can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed "Tender for purchase of plot of ground on the Kennedy Sea Face or on the south side of the Wodehouse-road" (as the case may be) to be delivered at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on or before the 12th day of September, 1884.

A sum of Rs. 500 in cash as earnest money should accompany each Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the tenderer shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the agreement for lease, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of Bombay who reserve the right to reject all tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 1st July, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI NAVAJBAI, widow of the late HORMAZJI FAKIRJI of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Moree in Mahim, has contracted with the undersigned for the absolute SALE to him of the property below described. All persons having any claim to or interest therein or any part thereof by way of inheritance conveyance, mortgage, gift, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known within 15 days from the date hereof to the undersigned at No. 134, Girgaum Road. Otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, if any, which will be taken as waived.

All that piece of ground or garden commonly known as "Cantin," situate at Matoonga in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fourteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-six square yards, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or bungalow erected and standing thereon, fronting towards the west side the public road called Sion road, the said ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay for quit and ground rent under Collector's old No. 14, Collector's new No. 15,437, old Survey No. 9 and new Survey No. 1-1166, and which said bungalow and garden are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 4 and 4½ respectively, and were formerly and are now occupied by tenants, and which said piece of ground is bounded on or towards the east by the Government ground, on or towards the west by the road leading from Bombay to Sion, on or towards the north and south by the Government ground.—Dated this 30th June, 1884.

BHAI RAMCHANDRA.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms :—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand......Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. do. ...... ,, do. Pts. ,, 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR MESSRS. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE COMMENCE MONDAY, 7TH JULY.

PATTERNS POST-FREE—SALE TERMS NETT CASH,

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NO MORE CORNS!
NO MORE CORNS!!
NO MORE CORNS!!!

A SPEEDY, PAINLESS, AND EFFECTUAL REMOVER OF HARD AND SOFT CORNS.

PALMER'S CORN REMOVER.

PRICE PER BOTTLE ANNAS 10.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE,

HAVE been awarded 1 GOLD and 2 SILVER MEDALS with 3 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES of merit for their own brands some of which are enumerated below :—

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.	SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil		45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer		34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil		45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel		34 0	36 0
		STILL GERMAN WINES.			
48 8	50 8	Johannisberger		51 0	53 0
40 8	..	Marcobrunner		42 8	..
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch		35 8	..
29 8	31 8	Rudesheimer		31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Hochheimer		25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Laubenheimer		20 0	22 0
30 0	..	Steinwein in Bocksbeutels		31 8	..
30 8	32 8	Moselle Braunberger		32 0	34 0
		SHERRY.			
38 12		Amontillado, A 1,	gold capsule	40 8	
36 12		Amontillado	black ,,	38 8	
34 8		Solera	purple ,,	36 0	
28 12		Solera	black ,,	30 0	
28 4		Amoroso	black ,,	29 8	
27 4		Montilla	black ,,	28 8	
26 0		Solera	copper ,,	27 0	
25 4		Vino Puro	blue ,,	26 8	
24 0		Oloroso	green ,,	25 0	
22 0		Manzanillah	red ,,	23 0	
21 0		Pale	yellow ,,	22 0	
20 0		Vino de Pasto	pink ,,	21 0	
16 12		A good Dinner Wine	white ,,	17 8	

When ordering Solera, please quote colour of capsule.

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	MARSALA.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
16 12	Marsala	17 8
	MADEIRA.	
37 12	Madeira, E.I., black capsule	39 8
32 8	Madeira ,, red ,,	34 0
24 0	Madeira ,, blue ,,	25 0
	HUNGARIAN WINE.	
19 4	Carlowitz, red	20 0
	WHISKY.	
37 0	Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old.	38 0
32 12	Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old...	34 0
25 2	Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky	26 0
23 0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, Special Reserve	24 0
21 0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, old vatted	22 0
23 0	Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	18 8
26 0	Whisky, Irish, Finest Old Dublin, three shamrocks	27 0
24 0	Whisky, Irish, Fine Old Dublin, one shamrock	25 0
23 0	Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	18 8
	COGNAC AND SPIRITS.	
19 8	Jean Sibadey's Brandy	20 0
27 0	Blue Capsule	28 0
29 8	White Capsule	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, 20 years old	47 0
22 4	Rum, finest old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	Rum, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	Gin, London Old Tom.	23 0
22 4	Dry Gin	23 ,,
18 0	Geneva, in flasks	18 8
18 0	Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic	18 8

BOMBAY HOUSE :—5, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

FOR SALE.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS

CAN SUPPLY FROM STOCK THE UNDERMENTIONED MACHINERY, &c., GIVING IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, Shanks and Son's "Caledonian," 10, 11 and 20-horse power.
VERTICAL ENGINES, with Boilers, Shanks and Son's, 4 and 10-horse power.
PORTABLE ENGINES, Clayton and Shuttleworth's, 10 and 12-horse power.
PORTABLE ENGINES, Hindley's "Diagonal," 4-horse power.
CORNISH BOILER, with 5 Galloway Tubes, 20-horse power.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, Gwynne's, 6, 7 and 8 inch.
Do. Do. Laurence's Improved, 4, 6, 7, and 8 inch.
STEAM PUMP, with Boiler, Tangye's, 4 inch water and steam cylinders.
PUNCHING AND SHEARING MACHINES.
Single ended to punch and shear ¾ plate.
Double ended, do. do. ¾ plate.
Do. do. do. 1 plate.
PLANING MACHINES, 4' by 1' 8" by 1' 8"
LATHES, SLIDING, SURFACING, AND SCREW CUTTING.
6" centre, 6' bed; 7½" centre, 8' and 10' bed;
9" centre, 10' and 12' bed; 12" centre, 20' bed.
SCREWING MACHINES, Seller's Patent, to screw ¼" to 1½" and ¾" to 2."
DRILLING MACHINES, various sizes.
SAW BENCHES, Ransome's, to carry Saws to 42" dia.
MORTAR MILLS, for Steam and Bullock power, 6 and 8 feet pans.
PUMPS, Lift and Force, of various kinds, for manual power.
FIRE ENGINES, Metallic, for manual power.
CHAFF CUTTING AND GRAIN CRUSHING MACHINES.
CRAB WINCHES, Single and Double purchase, to take 2, 4 and 6 Tons, direct from barrel.
PULLEY BLOCKS, CHAINS, AND LIFTING JACKS.
DOULTON'S STONEWARE PIPES, 4 to 12 inches.
BAR IRON, Best Staffordshire, 'Hingley's Netherton Crown,' Round, Square, and Flat
Do. do. Hull Forge Co., Ordinary and Welsh.
ANGLE AND TEE IRON, of all ordinary sections.
PLATES, for Girder and Ship work, from ¼" to ¾" thick
Do. Lowmoor, for Boiler work.
SHEET IRON, of various gauges.
GALVANIZED, CORRUGATED AND PLAIN SHEETS AND RIDGING, Ash and Lacy's 'Globe Crown' brand.
CAST IRON PIPES, turned and bored, 2 to 9 inch; also Bends and Tees.
WROUGHT IRON, do. ½" to 4" with fittings.
SLUICE VALVES, with Flanged and Socket Ends.
PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES.
TAPS AND DIES, Whitworth's and Chatwin's.
PORTABLE FORGES, Bellows and Fan.
WIRE FENCING, ORNAMENTAL IRON GATES, &c.
ASPHALTE, "Seyssel," and BITUMEN.
STEAM VALVES, COCKS, TRAPS, and other Boiler Fittings.
BOLTS AND NUTS, RIVETS, NAILS, and other small Stores.
PICKAXES, SHOVELS, POWRAHS, DRILLS and Crowbars.
LEATHER BELTING AND DELIVERY HOSE, INDIA-RUBBER SUCTION HOSE, TANNED CANVAS, RUBBER LINED DELIVERY HOSE, &c.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER, 15 per cent. acid, and SANITAS POWDER as supplied to Bombay Municipality.
SILICATE PAINTS AND DURESCO in all colours.
LINSEED OIL, Boiled and Raw, TURPENTINE, etc. etc.
FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY, extra quality.
PORTLAND CEMENT, Gibb's guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. ...ses, &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND PRIC[illegible]N APPLICATION.

BOMBAY M[illegible]T.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and ... years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED, an INSPECTOR of Permanent Way, a European, must be young and active. Personal application to be made to undersigned.

J. M. SLEATER,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st July, 1884.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 4, Church-lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive, adopt and pass the Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the season ended 30th June, 1884.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect a Director in the room of Mr. W. Thacker, who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd to the 16th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BOOTH & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1884.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WINES.—Still Hocks, Burgundies, and Champagnes. New Shipments to hand.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, "CALEDONIA BLEND," at Rs. 18 per dozen.—BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., Bombay.

WM. S. KIMBALL & Co.'s celebrated Tobaccos, Jack and Jill, and Old Gold, in 4 oz. tins, at Byculla Co-operative Stores.

RS. 300, Cheap, Dogcart, hood, Deccanee Pony, Harness, horse-shoe shaped Lanterns, &c. Apply Pallonjee, Confectioner, Elphinstone Circle.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN can be accommodated in a private family in Fort with Board and Lodging. Terms moderate. Apply Z, care of this office.

PIONEER BRAND PIPE TOBACCO, manufactured expressly for the most fastidious smoker, Rs. 2-8 per lb.—Howard & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

"DELICIA" CIGARETTES made only from the best Turkish tobacco and are Ne plus ultra. Rs. 2 per 100.—Howard & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

JUST RECEIVED MELLIN'S FOOD.—Small size 13 annas, large size Re. 1-5 per bottle. Guaranteed fresh.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate-street, Fort.

WANTED, a B. A. as an Assistant Teacher in the Sir C. J. ... Z. Madressa. Salary Rs. 80. Apply to [illegible]

[illegible] ...Player of the World, will play two farewell billiard matches at the Waverley Billiard Rooms on Thursday, and Saturday next.

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

COME ONE, Come all; and try our great reduction in prices for cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

THE Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, have for sale table bricks, 9" by 4½" by 2¾." Apply to R. Farrow, Eldon Road.

WANTED, an experienced English Nurse for a very young baby. Apply to Mrs. Jones-Vaughan, Belle Vue, Mount Abu.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

H. T. CRESWELL and Co., Gibraltar, have sent a shipment of their finest Sherries to Phipson and Co., 18, Forbes Street. Prices and samples on application.

JUST received a lot of Japanese silk and muslin painted and satin embroidered wall-hanging screens. Muggondas and Jaramdas, No. 3 Hummum-street, Fort.

SCOTCH WHISKY, Napier Johnstone's, Rs. 26 per case of one dozen bottles. Imported only by the Sole Agents, CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PERRIER JOUET'S RESERVE CUVEE, "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE, as supplied to all the leading Clubs in India. This brand is only shipped to, and can therefore only be secured from, LYON and Co.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100.
J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, the copyrights and about 800 copies each of the "Railway Platelayer's Companion" and the "Statical Scale" for finding the dimensions of arched bridges. Testimonials regarding their worth, and terms, may be had by intending purchasers on application to A.B., care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanised Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED a BRANCH of our business as Merchants and Agents, in this Port.

KERR TARRUCK & Co.
38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st July, 1884.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms :—

6 5½ 5 3½	per cent per annum subject to	18 months' 12 ,, 9 ,, 6 ,,	notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50!

FORM SIMPLE. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—There will be an ELECTION in October, 1884, to FIVE OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS. Candidates must be under 14 and over 12 on June 1, 1884. For particulars apply to the BURSAR, Wellington College, Wokingham.

UNDER instructions from the Director General of Railways, the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, will receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE or RENT, on long or short lease, for the greater part of the GROUND lately occupied by the G. I. P. Railway Stores and Locomotive Departments at Byculla, with the buildings thereon. For particulars apply at PORT STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE, Apollo-street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

KANNY AND CO.
REPAIR
WATCHES, CLOCKS CHRONOMETERS,
MUSICAL BOXES JEWELLERY, etc.,
with perfect satisfaction and guarantee.
No. 17, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Out-station orders promptly attended to.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER which is quite harmless to domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than. "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

KAMPTEE, Surveying [illegible]

	Rs.
1 [illegible]	...
2 A Cottage Piano, quite new, and in good order, with packing case, price............	...
3 A square Piano by Harold and Co., in good order, with packing case, price......	450

Apply to
COWASJEE FRAMJEE,
General Merchant, Kamptee.

A. H. CREET & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.

WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest LEATHER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.

Price List free on application.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

				Rs.
ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps				...0
Do.	40	do.		730
Do.	for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles each		1,...
Do.	8	do.	500 do.	1,...
Do.	20	do.	500 do.	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS. PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved make. INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

41, Meadow-stret

ELECTRIC BELLS, INDICATORS, TELEPHONES, &c.

INDISPENSABLE for Clubs, Hotels, Steamers, Mills and Presses, Offices, all large Establishments, Palaces and private Dwellings.

Very superior apparatus, newest types, just received, CHEAPER and BETTER than usually imported to India.

These apparatuses are so simple and perfect and at the same time so cheap, that no house should be without them.

All our instruments are tested and guaranteed in perfect order.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents Western Electric Cy., &c., &c., &c.
Meadow-street.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND. And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.

BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON. With all rivet holes drilled by special system. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

2,200 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 80 lbs. to 301 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878; First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ... FIRM OF THIS ... [1851

Sole Agent—F. W. SH...,
CONSULTING AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER,
23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

ERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

ough French Rentes in Paris have recovered to 79¾ the London stock markets seem weak, ols being ¼ lower at 99⅞, whilst Indian Loans, sterling and rupee, have receded ⅛.

The London General Produce markets Linseed ted strong, with a partial advance of 3d. per in Calcutta qualities to arrive, but Wheat other Seeds are unaltered.

TON in Liverpool yesterday showed a slightly better tone, the sales reaching 10,000 bales, ding 1,000 Surats. Spot quotations are altered throughout, but Americans to arrive quoted 1-32d. to 1-16d. dearer, whilst a transaction is reported in Fine M. G. Broach May shipment Canal at 5 13-16d., an advance of 1-32d. In New York there is no change whatever, ready Mid-Uplands being quoted at 10 15-16 cents, and Orleans shipment at 10·59 per lb.

Here, as usual on mail-day there has been nothing at all doing to-day, and we have not heard of a single transaction for export. There is some little enquiry at low rates, but holders now show rather more firmness having all their stocks in godown and only very small arrivals to contend with.

WHEAT continues fairly active at previous prices.

LINSEED is very firm at Rs. 58½, supplies being limited.

FREIGHTS continue to show a hardening tendency for this month's shipment, the supply of tonnage available being but small, but forward shippers do not show much anxiety to go on, and at 25s. 6d. for August loading for Antwerp there are more sellers than buyers. For Liverpool ready we quote measurement at 25s. to 26s. 3d. per ton.

IMPORTS have not altered in any way. The general tone is slack, and must continue so until the rains become more assured.

EXCHANGE has ruled rather steadier to-day, and must be quoted 1-32d. higher all round. Some of the banks named 1s. 7 13-16d. for 3 months' Credits ready in the morning, but later in the day they withdraw, although no great amount of bills was offering. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 19-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 17-32d. „
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 11-16d. „
Credits do. do.	1s. 7 27-32d. „
Francs do. do.	Fcs. 2·08¼ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been somewhat pressed for sale—on London account it is reported—and Fours have dropped to Rs. 100 1-16 to ⅛. Four-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 102¼.

SHARES, if not active, are rather steadier than they were. We do not advance our quotations for Mill shares, but they are more firmly held. National Bank shares have advanced to Rs. 90. Bank of Bombays stand at Rs. 795.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct	795
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	90

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,000
Akola Press Co	65	500	all	Rs. 40	450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,190
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 65	600
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	..	30
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500		1,270
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,475
Dhollera P. & G. Co	500	300	all	30	190
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,270
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350	3,000
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co	240	500	all	10 p. ct	495
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Rs. 15	340
Mercantile Press	600	125	125	...	137½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	412½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	215
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	685
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	875
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,220
Sassoon Press Co	300	[illegible]	500	2	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90		65	851

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	18¼ —	600
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 5	128
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	13½p.c.	515
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 42½	830
Bhowanuggur Mills	4,500	100	100	..	39
[illegible]	500				
[illegible] Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,030
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	690
Cooria Mills	[illegible]	50	1,000	Rs. 40	760
D. Spinning	600	2,000	all	nil	412½
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 37	890
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	45	835
Gokul Dass S. Co.	[illegible]	500	400	2	510
Gordon Mills	1,052	1,000	1,000	..	620
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000		870
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	60	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,255
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	200	500	500	..	512½
Indian Manfg Co, Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	920
Jafer Ali Spin. Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 5	560
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,170
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	880
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	985
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	138
Madras United	150	1,000	1,000	6 p.c.	3,250
Mahalukshmi	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	935
Maneckjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,335
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	25	25	Rs. 12	250
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,495
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	835
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975
Oriental	1,300	625	625	Rs. 20	655
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	[illegible]	400	Rs. 14	272½
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	18¾	252½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	30	190
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,425
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,520
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	861
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	451
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	695
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	810

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 3 0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130 14 6	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	65 7 3	do.	
Ditto	..	£20	1-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	50

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	700	2,925	Rs. 5	785
Port Canning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,400	Rs. 13	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	..	190
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	80	Rs. 12	128
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	100	Rs. 10	146
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	100	85
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	150	..	205
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	490
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1188	100	100	Rs. 5½	A 106 B 97
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	375	4,825
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	1,015
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	..	3,000	3,000	200	3,300
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	...	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,200	100	75	...	40
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	Rs. 9	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld	1,100 1,900	100 100	100 75		119
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	10	10	10p.ct.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	7½	
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,700	100	100	..	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	250	36p. s.	325
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 1[illegible]	350
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.c.	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	5	5 & 7½ p.c.	52
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2	2	10 p.c.	25
Pearce and Co., Ld	1,000	100	50	Nil.	50
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25	1,000	1,000	Rs. 1[illegible]	1,375
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	102
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	17½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,900	500	all	Rs. 11	1,210x
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	Rs. 15	170
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	50	...	76

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Friary, 1,305 tons, Captain J. Evans, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE ship Sir Lancelot, 885 tons, Captain M. Macdonald, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Monkseaton, 1,891 tons, Captain W. Weightman, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Coventina, 1,061 tons, Captain M. Stephenson, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Arabia, 674 tons, Captain H E Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Mr John Jones, Mr G Curry, and 30 deck passengers.

THE steamer City of Manchester, 2,046 tons, Captain A. Macdonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (5th June), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Ruxton, Miss Gaston, Mr Macnaghten, Mr and Mrs Fisher, and Mr P Perry. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	C. of Manch'ter (s)	Macdonald	Liverpool, June 5.
	Arabia (s)	Brown	Bussorah, June 18.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	R. Rubattino (s)	Merello	Genoa, &c.
	Friary (s)	Evans	Antwerp.
	Coventina (s)	Stephenson	Dunkirk.
	Farramatta (s)	Barlow	London, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Monkseaton, Weightman, to Hull.
Ship Sir Lancelot, Macdonald, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Khiva, to China, &c.
„ Inchmaree, to Marseilles.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 1.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—30 cases yellow metal sheets, W. and A. Graham and Co.
Clan Murray s—100 barrels roll sulphur, M. Noorbhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—2,260 casks hard spelter, Hemraz Khimjee ; 50 cases copper sheets, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,116 casks hard spelter, Bhimjee Poonja.
Clan Murray s—60 cases slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM LONDON.

Canara s—50 drums turpentine, A. Abdoolhoosen.
Ganges s—140 boxes candles, E. Sunnsoodin and Co.
Siam s—29 bales paper, M. A. Surutally.
Khedive s—38 cases oilmanstores, John Fleming and Co ; 12 cases aniline dye, B. Moolchund ; 5 cases aniline dye, T. Tullockchund ; 6 cases aniline dye, F. Masotti and Co ; 14 cases aniline dye, Volkart Brothers ; 10 cases varnish, T. Chandabhoy ; 4 hogsheads stout, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Colombo s—100 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.
Man lla s—22 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
China s—35 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM VENICE.

Gwalior s—27 cases beads, A. Sullemanjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Draco s—6 cases playing cards, A. C. Khambhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—36 bales cotton, Jaithanund Chellaram ; 56 bales wool, Girdhurdass Rungoonmull ; 54 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Heerjee Rowandass ; [illegible] Ralli and Co ; [illegible] wheat, Hansraj Rustomjee ; [illegible] wheat, Dhurumdhur Rajaram.
Britannia s—11 bales cotton, Munmohundass Treebhoovandass ; 175 bales cotton, Choonilall Pranjeewandass ; 50 bales wool, Tyebkhan Mahomed ; 1 case woollen carpets, John Fleming and Co ; 574½ cwts linseed cake, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 10 cases country oilmanstores, Manockjee Poonjajee and Sons.
Clan Murray s—84 bales cotton, Madanjee Canjee ; 100 bales cotton, Lukhumsee Dewsee ; 100 bales cotton, Dharsee Bhimjee ; 50 bales cotton, Allybhoy Khoosall ; 50 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 00 cwts wheat, Veerjee Hunsraj ; 25 bales cotton, Jamnadass Premjee.
Blair Hyle—1,200 cwts bones, Fuckeermahomed Vullymahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Parramatta s—10 bundles ivory, Surriff Durvesh ; 2 bundles ivory, Abdoolrehman Woosman.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchborva s—200 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR HULL.

Monkseaton s—1,500 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gwalior s—110 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gwalior s—165 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nedjed s—162½ cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—200 bales twist, Jairaz Peerbhoy ; 150 bales twist, Shewlall Motilall ; 250 bales cotton, Dewcuran Ramcoover ; 120 bales cotton, D. P. Marker.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30th June 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·722
Temperature of the Air	83·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·6
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	·797
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·4
General Direction of Wind*	W. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	430
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	13·25
„ „ year	13·98
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st July	0·15

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 30.

Loudon, Major, Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Benares.
Boulderson, Col., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Lucknow.
Carnegy, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Poona.
Dugdale, Lieut.-Col., Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Deolalee.
Walker, Lieut. Col., R. A., on leave, from Kirkee.
Batty, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Poona.
Brinkley, Lieut., Staff Officer, Colaba Depot, from leave, from England.

JULY 1.

[illegible] Jullundur.
Foster, Lieut., R. H. A., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Badcock, Lieut.-Col., Dy. Comy. General, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.
Holloway, Lieut., 4th Madras Pioneers, on leave, from Bangalore.
Heyland, Lieut, RHA, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 28.

Hallowes, Col, East Yorkshire, on duty to Deolalee.

JULY 1.

Oneill, Col, L Fusiliers, on retirement, to England.
Young, Major, Dorsetshire, on duty, to England.
Grant, Col, 15th Madras L I, on duty, to England.
Boyle, Lieut.-Col, Glostershire, on duty, to England.
Loudon, Major, Bengal Infy, on leave, to England.
Dugdale, Lieut.-Col., Rifle Brigade, on duty, to England.
Waker, Lieut.-Col, R. A., on leave, to England.
Witherby, Lieut. K O Light Infy, on leave to England.
Colquhoun, Col, Middlesex, on retirement, to England.
Negle, Lieut. and Adjt. E Surrey, on leave, to England.
Batty, Surg.-Major, on leave, to England.
Newport, Col., R A, on duty, to Poona.
Fox, Lieut, Sappers and Miners, on duty, to Poona.
Badcock, Lieut Col, Dy Comy General, on leave, to England.
Forman, Surg, on leave, to England.
Holloway, Lieut, Madras Pioneers, on leave, to England.
Heyland, Lieut, R H A, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, July 2, 1884.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this day (Wednesday), the 2nd July, at 9 p.m. sharp.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

Dr G D McReddie, Civil Surg, Unao, privilege leave for 3 months, from 1st Aug 1884.

Mr J A Broun, Asst Commr, Jhansi, privilege leave for 2 months and 4 days, from 1st Aug 1884.

Mr N Morris, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Agra, privilege for 1 month, from 12th July 1884, or subsequent date.

Mr J S Mackintosh, CS, Secy to the Board of Rev, N.-W. P., furlough to Europe for 15 months, from 1st Aug 1884.

Mr R H MacLeod, Offg Jt-Magis, Kassia, Gorakhpur, privilege leave for 2 months and 28 days, from 4th Aug 1884, or subsequent date after Mr. Holt's return from privilege leave.

Capt P H Wallerstein, Cant Magis of Bareilly, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as Cant Magis of Lucknow during the absence on deputation of Maj W P Harrison, or until further orders.

Mr W C Benett, CS, Dir, Dept of Agri and Commerce, N. W. P. and Oudh, to officiate as Secy Board of Rev, N W P, during the absence on furlough of Mr J S Mackintosh, or until further orders.

Mr C Rustomjee, Offg Jt-Magste, Gorakhpur, to be in charge of the Cassia Sub-Div of the Gorakhpur dist, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr R H MacLeod, or until further orders.

On return from privilege leave, Mr K M Nicholson, Depy Coll and Extra Asst Commr, to be posted to the Gonda dist.

Mr G R Bird, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, attached to the 3rd Circle, Buildings and Roads Branch, is on the expiration of his privilege leave, appointed Dist Engr of Meerut.

Mr. G P Horst, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 3rd Div to the 2nd Div Betwa Canal, from 1st Apl 1884.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZTTE.

(Punjab Government Gazette.)

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr has been pleased to make the following promotion in the Punjab Commission, from 5th May 1884, vice Lieut-Col C E Macaulay, retired :—

Mr J G Silcock, Asst Commr, 3rd Class, to be Asst Commr, 2nd Class.

Mr F P Beachcroft, Depy Commr. Ferozepore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 1 month and 20 days, from the afternoon of the 20th May 1884.

Mr J C Brown, Offg Judicial Asst, Ferozepore, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of that dist, from the afternoon of the 24th May, 1884, during the absence on leave of Mr Beachcroft.

Mr J Burke to be Asst Professor in the Lahore Veterinary School.

Mr G S Morley, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, is temporarily transferred to the Delhi Municipality for employment on Delhi Water Works project, from the afternoon of 12th April 1884.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Re. 1 postage half anna.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY
14, RAMPART ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
MR. T. H. STEPHENS, Registered Dental Surgeon (14 years' experience), may be consulted at the Great Western Hotel. Fees for stopping or extracting teeth, Rs. 5. Patients at Outstations can have ARTIFICIAL TEETH (Rs. 1.), made without a personal interview.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.
THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.
For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, [illegible] when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.
Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.
Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.
Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on applicati
C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

COOPER.—June 17, at Jutogh, the wife of F. Cooper, Esq., R. A., of a son.

DEATKER.—June 27, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. F. Deatker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR—ROBARTS.—June 18, at St. John's-in-the-Wilderness, Dharmsalla, Captain F. E. V. Taylor, Derbyshire Regiment, to Florence, third daughter of the late Captain Robarts.

DEATH.

THACKERAY.—June 23, at Solon, Charles Carnegie Thackeray, Lieutenant, 2nd Cheshire Regiment, aged 24 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1884.

THE collapse of Sir Stafford Northcote's vote of censure on the Egyptian policy of the Government—the third, be it remembered, which the Conservative party have proposed in the present session—is a fact of considerable significance, and seems a partial confirmation of the forecast which we ventured to make the other day. To this result two facts have probably contributed. The first of these is the evident desire of the leading politicians in France not to take advantage of the embarrassments and apparent isolation of England to the extent which reckless Chauvinists think possible, and which would certainly gratify a section of Parisian society. The second is the alarming character of Lord Salisbury's recent political manifestoes. The encouragement which some *soi-disant* Liberal newspapers have given to a policy of adventure and aggrandizement, the persistent rumours of a large Whig defection, and the alienation from the Government of a small band of Radicals, to say nothing of the deadly hostility of the Parnellites, produced apparently an intoxicating effect on the mind of the Conservative leader, and encouraged him to cast all prudence to the winds. The effect of those speeches has not, we suspect, been quite answerable to the orator's expectations. It is more than probable that they have had a disquieting effect on a certain number of old-fashioned and prudent Conservatives. We do not profess to conjecture what effect they have had on the Tory democrats who look to Lord R. Churchill for guidance, but there are strong *à priori* reasons for presuming that these gentlemen will discover flaws in any policy which Lord Salisbury advocates. The effect they had produced in another quarter is plain enough. They have compelled all men who took any part in expelling Lord Salisbury and his friends from office four years ago to ask themselves whether they are prepared, in a crisis like the present, to confide to them the management of the national affairs. To this question, we conceive, but one answer is possible. It is, it may be admitted, an unfortunate thing for a country when it has no alternative Cabinet in reserve. If this is now the case in England the Conservatives have only themselves to blame. So far as Egypt is concerned they have simply utilised the difficulties with which England is inevitably surrounded at every step she takes in this most anxious business as instruments of party attack. They have advocated in turn the most contradictory policies. At the present moment they appear to be committed to the policy of permanently establishing the political and military supremacy of England in the valley of the Nile, possibly also in the Soudan. To this programme it appeared three weeks ago that a large body of Liberals, on various grounds, was prepared to rally. The *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Spectator*, journals representing two very distinct phases of Liberalism, were on this point agreed. The former, which has seemingly reverted to the primitive Jingo type of 1878, was prepared obviously to sacrifice the Liberal Government to this supreme end. The *Spectator*, on the other hand, while bitterly deploring Mr. Gladstone's illusions, was not prepared to cashier that statesman and place Lord Salisbury, with a "blank cheque" in power. What has happened since then? What is the secret of the collapse of this formidable combination? One thing seems clear, that the effort to create a popular opinion strong enough to compel the Government to annex Egypt, annex it in everything but name, has failed. It is also probable that when we have before us the full text of the agreement or understanding with France we shall discover that the International Financial Audit is not quite the equivalent of the Multiple Control, on which so much eloquence has been expended, and that some effectual restraint has been put on the power to extract more money from the miserable fellaheen for the satisfaction of the claims of the bondholders. If this is not done our intervention in Egypt will be indeed worthy of lasting censure, and the blood so liberally shed cry aloud for vengeance. Those who think that an annexation of Egypt, with its large European population, and intimate relations with so many European States, would be an increased national peril without adequate compensations, will view with composure the collapse of the annexation campaign. The plea that we have duties [illegible] which we cannot shirk [illegible] urged with great force by [illegible] son in a remarkable letter to the *Times*, but there are grounds for hoping that this end can be to a great extent secured without undertaking the serious and unprofitable responsibilities which annexation, however disguised, involves. On these points, however, we must wait for more light before it is possible to speak with confidence. The centre of political interest will now be shifted for some time to the Franchise Bill, whose fortunes in the Upper House must shortly be decided. It remains to be seen whether on that battle-field Lord Salisbury is prepared to offer battle to the House of Commons and public opinion. The Liberal party could desiderate no more auspicious terms on which to meet him, and it is difficult to imagine that this fact will not be apparent to some of the Conservative tacticians in the aristocratic chamber.

THIS morning we are enabled to publish the full list of guarantors towards the Bombay Exhibition. In addition to the amount already announced, nearly one lakh was subscribed yesterday. The total contribution on behalf of the public of Bombay therefore comes up in round figures to Rs. 7,65,500, including the sum of Rs. 50,000 guaranteed by the Thakore of Bhownuggur. It is satisfactory to find that the whole of the various denominations forming the public of this city are represented in the list, which clearly shows that a strong healthy interest has been awakened in the movement. As to the Europeans, considering the proportion they bear both in point of numbers and wealth to the native community, and also that they are individually only birds of passage in this country, they have evinced a very fair amount of interest in the project. Government have undertaken to ascertain the views of the native States as to any assistance they might choose to give in support of a scheme which will benefit the whole of the Presidency. The Hon. F. Forbes Adam, the President, will, no doubt, take early measures to push on the formation of an Executive Committee, and the guarantors will look to him to see that it is composed of men, who will both efficiently and economically carry out the building plans and the general work of organization. It should be borne in mind that no decision has yet been arrived at as to the plan of the Exhibition. The outlines of more than one alternative scheme have already been made public, and the estimates have been based on the carefully elaborated design presented by Mr. Murzban. Other schemes are now being forwarded by private individuals, and more of these may be expected. The final decision will rest with the Executive Committee to be hereafter appointed, and will be made after the fullest scrutiny and the most careful deliberation. Measures have also been taken to enlist the sympathies of the various large towns in the Presidency, and there is now every reason to expect that the fund will go far beyond the sum of ten lakhs originally contemplated, apart from the Government contribution, which, it may be remembered, will be one-fourth the total amount subscribed by the public.

IT is well that the attention of Government is drawn to the accidents in the harbour which go to swell the list of admissions into the Bombay hospitals. The Government Resolution on Dr. Beatty's report, which we published a few days ago, notices the fact that "most of these accidents occur to labourers employed by stevedores in the harbour, and are due to want of proper care." The danger to life and limb that these poor labourers have to undergo is mostly owing to insecure tackle or some such other preventible cause, and can be easily removed by the framing of such rules as the Government have in mind for compelling employers of labour to pay greater regard to the safety of those who work for them. The Resolution deals so fully with everything contained in the Report that there is nothing left for us to notice in the Report itself but the [illegible] from almost every town and village that boasts of a dispensary or hospital, about the insufficiency of the water-supply, either as regards quantity or quality, or both. Where a copious supply of pure water throughout the year has been obtainable, the effect upon the health returns have been very salutary. The knowledge of this fact and of the scarcity and agricultural distress that follow in the train of an insufficient monsoon makes the question of water-supply one of the most difficult that the Government have to encounter. It is satisfactory to notice that the Surgeon General expresses his gratification at the efficient manner in which the working of the civil hospitals and dispensaries under the Government has been carried on throughout the Presidency.

THE theory advanced by Mr. Blandford, of the Meteorological Department, that the copiousness of the monsoon rains is largely dependent upon the nature and extent of the Himalayan snowfall seems to be undergoing proof just at present. All accounts agree that the winter in the Himalayas this year has been more than ordinarily severe, and that the snowfall continued to a much later date than is usually the case. According to Mr. Blandford's theory this indicates a scanty monsoon rainfall ; and so far his conclusions have been borne out by facts. This year the monsoon commenced so gently that even among those who have made meteorology a subject of study, there is considerable difference of opinion as to when the actual burst took place. The rainfall so far has been exceedingly scanty, and the amount registered up to date is several inches below the figure at which it stood twelve months ago. The accounts which reach us from the Deccan are not very reassuring. Owing to the long break in the rains agricultural operations have had to be suspended in some places, and the cultivators are beginning to feel uneasy about the prospects of the next harvest. We believe, however, that at present there is no real cause for anxiety or alarm, as all the indications point to an early resumption of the rains. From Guzerat the reports are more cheerful, and there the average quantity of rain seems to have fallen.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.*

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 6.

THE large attendance at Sir Bartle Frere's funeral yesterday of representative men from India and South Africa showed in what high esteem the lamented statesman was held by all who had served with or under him. Sir Bartle may have had his failings, but I never knew a man of wider sympathies, or one who had a happier art of attaching to himself a host of friends in all classes of society. Had the Prince of Wales been in England, he certainly would have been present at the funeral. As it was, the Duke of Cambridge was the only member of the Royal family who could attend in person, but all the others, from the Queen downwards, took care to send tokens of their sincere regard for one of Her Majesty's most faithful and zealous servants. The members of the late Government might, I think, have made a more vigorous effort to prove to the world that they bear no grudge to the memory of their unfortunate Chief Commissioner for South Africa. It is true that Sir Bartle's disastrous rule at the Cape had a material effect in rendering Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry unpopular and bringing about its downfall ; but he at least had no private end to gain, and any mistakes he made were due merely to an excess of public spirit and of zeal for the aggrandisement of England. The Duke of Northumberland, a member of the late Cabinet, was, it is true, one of the pall-bearers, but this office he filled as a private friend. Lord Carnarvon was also at the funeral, but Lord Cranbrook merely sent his carriage. I make no doubt that, if Lord Salisbury could have been in London, he would have been present, but in his enforced absence, his colleagues ought to have shown themselves all the more anxious to do honour to the departed champion of Imperialism. The truth is, however, that the ordinary British politician, whether he call himself a Conservative or a Liberal, is incapable of appreciating England's need for an Imperial policy. It is only reluctantly, and by a great effort, that they can bring themselves to take even a spasmodic and occasional interest in the affairs of Central Asia and South Africa ; and in their hearts they all feel aggrieved at being entangled by men like Sir Bartle Frere in adventurous enterprises which bring no immediate profit to England, but on the contrary cause much expenditure of English blood and money. To the British public the ceremony of yesterday was an interesting show, and nothing more. The funeral could hardly be called a public one, though great publicity had been given to it. It was rather a gathering of Sir Bartle's private friends at a funeral in a public place. I own that there seems to me to have been a want of delicacy in the eagerness of the Committee charged with the conduct of the funeral arrangements to find a resting-place for Sir Bartle, if not in Westminster Abbey, then at all events in St. Paul's Cathedral. It is hardly decent to bring the Abbey and the Cathedral into open competition with one another for the honour of possessing the ashes of England's illustrious dead. Something, too, is assuredly taken away from the honour of being buried in either of these national temples, when permission for the interment can be wrung from the Dean of Westminster or of St. Paul's by the importunity of private friends. The State ought to issue strict regulations to prevent what is felt to be a great privilege from being abused. The new Dean of Westminster made a serious mistake some time ago in letting himself be prevailed upon by a number of distinguished memorialists to find room in the Abbey for the late Mr. Spottiswoode, who had no pretensions to greatness ; and now he appears disposed to go to the opposite extreme of excluding all the really great men of the present generation. St. Paul's is more hospitable, and no one who knew Sir Bartle Frere's keen desire for fame will doubt that he could have desired for himself no happier lot after death than that his remains should be laid to rest in the crypt of the great Cathedral, near the tombs of Nelson and Wellington. Sir Richard Temple told the Dean of Westminster that Sir Bartle's friends wished him to be buried near Lord Lawrence. I suppose he was thinking of the analogous case of Fox and Pitt, those "mighty chiefs" who now "sleep side by side" in the Abbey after a life-long rivalry. Certainly, there was no love lost between Frere and Lawrence in their lives ; and it seems more appropriate that in their deaths they should still be divided. Of course a statue of Sir Bartle will be placed in St. Paul's. The Lord Mayor has already granted permission for a meeting to be held at the Mansion House next week to raise funds for this purpose.

The negotiations for the Conference on Egyptian affairs hang fire. The French papers are probably right in asserting that Mr. Gladstone has been checked in his headlong course of concession to the demands of France by the threat of a revolt among his Parliamentary followers. The *Daily Telegraph* speaks of a Liberal "round robin" protesting against the recognition of a "multiple control," and it has become tolerably clear that the present House of Commons is patriotic enough to insist upon the maintenance at any cost of English supremacy in Egypt. The Ministry has thus been landed in a very unpleasant predicament. Evidently, Mr. Gladstone has already gone so far as to admit the reasonableness of the French request to have a term fixed for our military occupation of Egypt ; and something has also been said about the non-exclusion of French employés from the Egyptian service. It will be a very difficult thing for Mr. Gladstone to draw back now without mortally offending France ; and the danger is that the French, who have got the notion into their heads that they are more than a match for us at sea just now, will be only too willing to take offence. On the other hand, Mr. Gladstone will probably rather incur the ill-will of France than a vote of censure in the House of Commons. He has felt the popular pulse this week through the article signed "G." in the *Fortnightly Review*, an article which the *Times* rather too hastily ascribed to the Prime Minister himself, but which is believed to have been written by Mr. Herbert Gladstone. The article is far too ingenuous to have been written by the old gentleman himself, for it betrays with a quite laughable frankness the real tendencies of a policy the motives and aims of which the Prime Minister has no doubt hitherto succeeded in concealing from himself. The younger Gladstone absolutely exults over the decay of England. He sneers at the Chauvinism which induces Englishmen of the old school to fancy that this country is still a formidable European Power, or can interfere in continental quarrels except to do the bidding of those German Powers which make use of England to withstand the advance of Russia. We may still, "G." thinks, maintain our Colonial Empire intact, but only on the condition that we make friends with Russia and France instead of foolishly irritating them. [illegible] Russia, it is argued, will cease to trouble us in Asia if we only have the good sense to let her seize Constantinople, and France to worry us at all points if we will but own that she has equal interests with ours in Egypt. It is, in fact, our haughty insular pride and exclusiveness which alone keeps us from getting on in the world. The time has gone by for imagining that Englishmen are superior to any other race, or that we can hold our own by arms, without the aid of diplomatic alliances. It is no exaggeration to say that these are the sentiments of "G.'s" article. The writer is so shortsighted as not even to perceive that, if once Russia were permitted to become a Mediterranean Power as the mistress of Constantinople, no sense of gratitude would prevent her from joining with France to wrest from England the dominion of the seas, and with it India and the Colonies. The general ridicule with which this *reductio ad absurdum* of Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy has been received has not been without its influence on the Premier's mind. It appears to have satisfied him that he will be lost if he concludes his intended bargain with France ; and he has now stopped short as if not knowing which way to turn. If he does not accept M. Jules Ferry's terms, the Conference on the financial question will not be held ; and then nothing will remain for England but to take into her own hands the whole administration of Egypt. It shows to what straits the Government is reduced that some of Mr. Gladstone's colleagues are reported to be in favour of the desperate expedient of restoring the ex-Khedive, Ismail Pasha, in the hope that he may help them out of their troubles. Certainly, to judge by the experience of the last few years, Ismail is a very ill-used man. Egypt has been much worse off since his deposition than it was before.

Lord Salisbury has turned the holidays to good account by delivering two remarkably brilliant speeches at Plymouth. The Conservative chief was unusually happy in the illustrations of his arguments with which his speeches abounded. Nothing could be better than his humorous comparison of the Ministerial cry of obstruction to Caleb Balderstone's lamentations over the great fire which he always blamed for having caused the scarcity in the master of Ravenswood's larder. Again, what could be neater as an epigram than the remark that Mr. Gladstone always handles the sceptre of England as if it burnt his fingers? Lord Salisbury spoke out with great plainness and decision as to what he himself would do in Egypt. He evidently sees his way clearly now, and understands that the English people are not inclined to give him a blank cheque. His criticism on the conduct of the Government—"We do not accuse them of impolicy, but of imbecility"—and, again, his scathing censure of Mr. Gladstone's habit of faltering before every enemy—prove that, if called to power, he will himself be straightforward and determined in upholding English interests. But the greater portion of his speeches was devoted to a justification of the intended action of the House of Lords with regard to the Franchise Bill. The empty threat of the Liberals to destroy the House of Lords unless it consents to countersign the decrees of Mr. Gladstone he treated, as well he might, with good-humoured disdain. The country is in no mood to listen to an agitation against the House of Lords, and is quite prepared to acquiesce in the rejection of the Franchise Bill by the Upper House, with the avowed purpose of forcing a Government in which the people have lost confidence to appeal at once to the constituencies. Electors who see Lord Salisbury appearing frequently on public platforms in great towns to recognize the power of the democracy, and to plead and argue with the people, whose trustees, he says, the Lords feel themselves to be, and whose will, when clearly expressed, they are willing to bow to, are not likely to be misled by denunciations of the Conservative leader as the champion of privilege. I suppose, however, it would make very little difference to Lord Salisbury personally if the House of Lords were abolished. He would easily find a seat in a national assembly, where his eloquence would have much greater power than it has in the House of Lords.

The controversy in the papers about the representative character of the Council of the Conservative Union is becoming tedious. As I have said before, the real question in dispute is not one of organisation, but of leadership. Prominent Conservatives used to take little or no interest in the constitution or working of the Council. Mr. Gorst, who was familiar with its defects and capabilities, showed Lord Randolph that, by securing a majority on the Council, they might use it as an instrument for the furtherance of their political ambition, and the intense annoyance of the front Opposition Bench. This *coup d'état* succeeded for a time ; but the Fourth Party have pushed their success too far. A reaction has set in throughout the country, and especially in Lancashire ; and, if the leaders use their present chance vigorously, they may re-establish and consolidate their authority, which had been considerably shaken by Lord Randolph's energetic tactics.

J. M. M.

*Delayed in transmission.

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your to-day's issue is stated "that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee will take the earliest opportunity to submit a resolution recommending the Corporation to subscribe to the Guarantee Fund to the extent of one lakh of rupees," and I am sure the Bombay Corporation will decide that question on its merits when it comes before them. But allow me to make another suggestion through your valuable journal, that the Corporation, Town Council, and the Municipal Commissioner should all expedite the construction of the Municipal Hall, so that it might be finished some time before the time of holding the Exhibition, and when completed hand the buildings over temporarily to the Committee for the purposes of the Exhibition. I suggest this because the Municipal Hall is to be built on the same spot as the Exhibition buildings, and therefore it might be the means of saving lakhs of rupees in the construction of buildings for the Exhibition. There are several other advantages of such an arrangement as suggested above, but I need hardly dwell upon them at present.

Girgaum-road, July 1. C. H.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a letter in your issue of Saturday signed "Pro Bono Publico," advocating the appointment of Mr. Arthur Crawford as the Exhibition Commissioner, I, along with numerous other guaranteed subscribers, would emphatically object to such an appointment. I don't think I am far out in saying that the citizens of Bombay have come forward and subscribed so handsomely simply on account of the unbounded confidence they have and the security they feel in Mr. Ollivant's talent and capacity for bringing to a successful issue the coming Exhibition. To get, in less than a single week, some six lakhs of rupees subscribed towards the Exhibition fund speaks to the confidence which the public repose in Mr. Ollivant. Not a single subscriber would expect to be called upon to pay a single pie, so long as the entire management rested in the hands of Mr. Ollivant. Of course the Municipality would sustain a loss in being deprived, though temporarily, of the services of its Commissioner, with the Tansa and other schemes on hand, but since they have been pigeon-holed for years, when they might have easily been discussed, surely there is no reason why they should not hang fire for a while longer, especially now that Bombay is about to chronicle in the pages of her history an Exhibition, the great Exhibition of 1886-7.

M. H. K.

Bombay, June 30.

REGIMENTAL MESSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As reform seems to be the order of the day in the Bombay Army, would you permit me to draw attention to a subject which I think would admit of beneficial alteration, viz., regimental messes? I think it will be admitted by all that the recent regulations with regard to entertainments being paid for rateably has been a boon to junior officers, and I think that if the suggestions in my letter were carried out, it would meet with approval from the majority of the Staff Corps. I would propose that in all stations where there are more than one regiment a "Staff Corps mess" should be formed. This is done, I know, in some stations of the Punjab Frontier Force and is managed as follows. Take a station with two regiments. Each regiment receives its own Government allowance and officers' mess subscriptions. Each has its own crockery, plate, glass, &c. A mess president, who manages the joint mess, is appointed for three months from each regiment alternately, the crockery, glass, plate, &c., being supplied by regiments in the same way. Each regiment has its separate store godown. Detachments of Queen's regiments and others are honorary members, if they wish to be. The advantages to be derived from the above arrangements seem to me to be great in regard both to economy and pleasantness. (1.) The working expenses, viz., mess-house, mess furniture, newspapers, servants, lighting, and entertainments, would be about half what they are under existing circumstances. (2.) Each regiment supplying its own glass, crockery, &c., every three months ensures these being kept up, so that should a regiment, on relief, be sent to a single-regiment station it would have its kit complete. (3.) By each regiment keeping its separate godown the profits of the store fund would be the same as under the present system. (4.) By having more dining members the messing would be cheaper. With regard to pleasantness. As the case stands now, one often sees in a station two messes with at the best of times five dining members each, and these numbers during the leave season are often reduced to two or three. Surely it would be pleasanter to have a combined mess with ten dining members, two band nights instead of one, &c. There are a good many stations where this system could be worked, viz., Poona, Bombay, Deesa, Belgaum, Quetta. The above is only a rough sketch of the plan, but if it would lead to your readers discussing the subject, and stating their views, it might do some good. I think that if it should appear to be the general wish to make a reform of this kind, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who has the welfare of the officers as well as of the men of the Bombay Army at heart, would do his best to meet the wishes of the service.

NEC TIMEO NEC SPERNO.

THE RAILWAY AMALGAMATION QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although I have very little hope of eliciting an authoritative response, I cannot help appealing through your journal to those who are conducting the railway amalgamation of the Rajputana and Bombay and Baroda Railways for some information that will relieve the anxiety of the employés. Are there to be any alterations that will affect us to any extent? Are many of us to be sent altogether adrift? At present no intimation has been received by any of the staff, so far as I can learn, and there seems little disposition to let us into the intentions with regard to the future working of the lines. Some economy will probably be tried by a reduction in our number, and it would show a consideration for us, which we should not be slow to appreciate, if some idea were given as to the turn affairs are likely to take. Old and young are being served alike I believe, and are equally anxious. The former at any rate should be regarded as having some claim to the confidence of the management.

ONE OF THEM.

THE CONVEYANCE OF MEAT TO BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me, through the medium of your columns, to enter a protest against the very objectionable practice of conveying meat from the slaughter houses at Bandora to Bombay in bullock carts? Formerly the meat was conveyed by train. Why should the train be abandoned for the bullock cart? This is a decidedly retrograde step. It necessitates the slaughter of the animals several hours sooner than would be necessary were the train and not the bullock cart the means of conveyance, with the consequent risk of the meat becoming tainted and of accidents to the bullock carts. I am afraid many of us have been inclined to blame our servants for buying tainted meat, when the blame ought to have been on other shoulders. Will not the Municipal Commissioner take this matter in hand and suggest a reform? It surely cannot be that the bullock cart is more economical than the train, when, as I am informed, Rs. 140 a month have to be paid in tolls alone. The health of the community ought to find the foremost place in the consideration of the Municipal legislators.

FASTIDIOUS.

SIGNALLING THE MAIL-STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When the incoming mail-steamer is signalled, it is the practice to fire two guns. The reports of these guns cannot, however, be heard in the Fort, and business men have no means of knowing of the arrival of the steamer until their letters are delivered to them. Will you therefore allow me to suggest that some distinctive flag should be hoisted from one of the public buildings, say the Secretariat or the Port Office, immediately the steamer has been signalled. Another signal might be given when the mail-bags had been landed. This would be a great boon to business men. Formerly it was customary to hoist a flag over Watson's Hotel when the mail was signalled. But that has long since been discontinued.

M.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to draw, through the medium of your widely circulated journal, the attention of the authorities to the wretched condition of the line that runs from the Borwally station of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway to the landing place for the island of Goral. Materials for the repair of the road were brought before the rainy season, but they have not yet been used, and the line is as in bad a condition as [illegible]

[illegible] PUBLICO.

BOMBAY E

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Dr. J. A. De Gama
Eduljee Cowasjee Masani, Esq.
[illegible] Marwanjee Patel, Esq.
Atmaram J. Kirtiker, Esq.
C. P. Cooper, Esq.
W. Fraser, Esq.
P. C. Rimington, Esq.
E. Moses, Esq.
Selim S. Solomon, Esq.
M. D. Ezekiel, Esq.
S. M. Moses, Esq.
Choonilal Sakerchand, Esq.
A. C. Clark, Esq.
Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ghandhy.

NATIVE STATES.

H. H. Thakore Sahib of Bhownuggur

Total Rs

J. GORD
Hony. Secr

1st July, 1884.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE ON BOARDSH

GUNGA, a woman, was yesterday placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Fort Police Court, charged with having attempted to commit suicide on the 11th June in the Red Sea, by cutting her throat. The woman was on her way to Bombay in the Ethiopia. She was a deck passenger. The [illegible] on board, Mr. Scully, deposed to having [illegible] previous to the day on which the [illegible] was committed, for fever. On that [illegible] was on his way to see her, when he [illegible] butler, who had gone before him to [illegible] door, cry out wildly. He hastened [illegible] there found the woman lying on her [illegible] with a wound on her throat, which [illegible] bleeding. There was also an open clasp-knife [illegible] her right hand, and some superficial wounds [illegible] abdomen. He instantly turned her on her [illegible] and dressed her wounds and brought her [illegible] She was questioned as to her motive, but answered incoherently. She had always borne a good character, and the doctor had no doubt the attempted suicide during a fit of temporary insanity. He noticed that that day was the hottest he [illegible] experienced, it could not have been [illegible] said the woman's conduct ever since the occurrence was exceptionally good. She was very attentive [illegible] the stewardess when she was sick. The [illegible] said he had no doubt that the woman was temporarily insane. The woman appeared to be penitent, and said she [illegible] Nagpur and would willingly go [illegible] was warned and discharged. The [illegible] that two of the [illegible] were always [illegible] drown herself. They stated that two of the [illegible] had drowned themselves on her account, and [illegible] others intended doing the same. They told [illegible] the best thing she could do to prevent this was to put an end to her own life.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

EGRAMS.

UFF ON THE ADMINIS-
TION OF INDIA.

SPONDENT.)
ADRAS, JULY 1.
e Governor said.—
passed from being
be a wheel in the
rnment, I summed
cipal duties, which
ctly expresses my
the framework, so
worked since I
work until the time
rewall to Madras:
our chief duties in
ong two hundred
aterial prosperity of
o a point which they
ned while split up
ven if all these petty
princess whom Sir
odness personified;
science of the West
calamities which are
the earth's surface;
owns; to lead the
o make famines as
Europe; to extend
entific research through
a, and, as occasion serves,
ntries adjacent to India for
h its rulers have facilities
men; to raise the stand-
inistration; to impart all
can be expected to flour-
to make a royal road
wishes to collect what-
kind at large has through
arved on stone, or stamped
n manuscripts, or handed
ughout Southern Asia; to
ritain their choice of a
of which, in return for
tives of India which those
in the present stage
for themselves, an early
independence may be won
than in this country of
fessions and here competi-
se the riches of the world
their fullest possible extent the
its most favoured portions; and
it of narrow monopoly but from
of the case, the key of the gates
ter portion of that wealth flows
nd, and to give to all other na-
ow a strong race should rule
se are some of the pincipal
within our reach, and towards
which we are steadily advancing."
l that that passage contains,
in the power of a Governor
to do, is the object of m. con-

VE BURMESE PRINC

WN CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, JULY.
who went to Colomb in
ssenger [illegible]
brought back, d
day.

GOON JAIL.

RRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, JULY 1.
ttempted outbreak in
seems to have been o
vigorously. Two o
shot and two others

LEGRAMS.]

RE IN THE HOUSE
IONS.

LONDON, JULY 1.
night, by 190 votes
iscuss Sir Stafford
gainst the Govern-
being inopportune.
indefinitely.

FINANCES.

l experts appointed by
ll meet to-day to con-
mbodying a reduction of
ference Stock against an
eight millions sterling.

UGH CASE.

-General *vs.* Bradlaugh
hen the jury found a

N ROME

ROME, JUNE 30.
ra occurred here to-day.

KITCHENER.

CAIRO, JUNE 30.
arrived at Assouan. He
failen.

NG MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 1.
s s.s. Clyde, with the
ultimo, left here for

EMENTS.

LYMOUTH, JUNE 30.
er Nepaul arrived here

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 30.
Clan Cameron left here
on of the 28th instant.

SUEZ, JUNE 30.
Clan Grant left here for
utta, yesterday morning.
an Maclean arrived here
d Colombo, yesterday

LONDON, JUNE 30.
amer Quetta arrived here
Colombo, this afternoon.

ADEN, JULY 1.
teamer Dacca, outward
, and Colombo, left here

eamer Kangra, outward
d Malabar Coast,

LONDON, JUNE 30.
rket closed firm. Surats
et has been dull.
... 4 7-16
has been firmer.
... 81⅛
... 83¼
ount... ... 99⅜
... 105
s 106¼
... 50⅜

INE REPORT.

Y 1.)
AL COMMUNICATION.
an, perfect. *Via* Turkey,
ect.
Teheran, perfect. *Via*
uez, perfect.
rfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect,
Via Amoor, perfect.
till interrupted; Rangoon-
kish route interrupted beyond

ER READINGS

IGHT, June 30.
... 81·2
AY, July 1.
... 79·2
... 83·7
... 86·8
... 87·0

left Bombay with the
the 24th June, arrived
y.

ADY ROBERTS left Ootaca-
ng for Bombay, and her
ed India by the P. and
for a few months stay in
Military Secretary,
mains here the
ardes. After
will return
Army

English will still have an opening left them. By way of improving the prospects of the grades referred to, it is understood to be the intention of the Government of India to fill vacancies in the rank of Sub-Assistant Conservator, as a rule, by the promotion of deserving forest rangers.

SUMMARISING the opinions of the native press on the subject of government from the hills, the *Voice of India* says:—Native papers show an equally strong consensus of opinion against the practice of the different Governments passing most of their time away from the centres of administration. The practice is opposed as involving unnecessary expense and serious inconvenience to the public, besides being impolitic in itself. The *Mahratta* sympathises with the movement set on foot at Madras, but does not think the objection applies with equal force to the Government of Bombay. Similar view is taken of the matter by the *Subodh Patrika* and the *Rast Goftar*, which latter discusses the whole question in a series of well-written articles. The *Hindoo Patriot*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, and others denounce the practice totally. Other journals, the *Indian Spectator*, the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, and the *Indu Prakash*, are moderate in opposition. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* would like to see the native community making common cause with the Anglo-Indians, while the *Samachar* warns his countrymen from such an alliance. But a protest has gone forth from all native writers, calling upon the Governments either to give up the annual migrations altogether or to limit their stay on the hills to three months at most."

THE Lahore paper tells the following story, which shows that the Punjabi grain dealer is not the simple innocent he would have us believe him to be. A Kurrachee merchant lately bought some bags guaranteed by the Punjabi seller to contain hard white wheat. On examination it was found that at the bottom and at the top of each bag was the best hard white wheat, while the middle of the bag was filled with inferior kinds of wheat and rubbish. Our simple Punjabi knew that the contents of the bag would be examined by opening one of its ends, but he thought that no one would think of seeing what the middle was composed of. The grain merchants of the Punjab have done their best to divert the blame of selling dirty wheat from themselves to the agriculturist, though nothing could be cleaner than a heap of freshly winnowed wheat in the threshing floor; but the case we have mentioned is one clearly in the merchant's own department.

THE winter in the trans-Himalayan region appears to have been of great severity and of longer duration than usual. About the Pamirs it is reported that the snow was so heavy and so late in melting that the Kirghiz have suffered great losses with their flocks and herds, which depend in spring and early summer on the green grass that makes its appearance on the steppes as the snow recedes.

THE expedition into the Zhob valley has not been abandoned, but simply postponed to a more seasonable time, and therefore the Kakar Pathans will not escape punishment. It is stated that troops will not be moved into the Zhob country from the Dera Ismail Khan direction, but it is intended to reinforce the Quetta column, if required, by the 4th Punjab Infantry, now at Dera Ghazi Khan. The management of the expedition will be entrusted to General Sir Oliver Tanner, who has been instructed to arrange with the political authorities for starting when the season is sufficiently favourable for operations.

COLONEL WACE, Commissioner of Agriculture in the Punjab, has taken up the cudgels on behalf of the Indian cultivator. He denies that the cultivator is so obstinately conservative as he is represented to be, and declares that he is ready enough to adapt himself to new methods of agriculture. But the ryot cannot be dragooned, or even taught by books or pamphlets to venture into unknown risks of cultivation which may land him a hopeless debtor. Colonel Wace is in favour of efficient agricultural institutes and properly organised agricultural fairs as a means of bringing before the cultivators results which have proved successful elsewhere. The people are not indolent; they are ready to take up anything really practical, as is proved by the success of our horse and cattle shows.

THE statement that the railway from Umballa to Kalka can be made for nearly 14 lakhs less than previously estimated appears to have been based on a memorandum recently drawn up by the Consulting Engineer for State Railways. About a year ago Mr. Molesworth, in supervising the project of Mr. Morris, the officer on special duty in connection with the line, pointed out certain alterations in the alignment and in the construction of the bridges, by which it seemed probable a large saving could be effected. The estimates have since been revised by the light of these proposals, and the result is that Mr. Morris calculates, as already stated, that the line can be made for 14 lakhs less than formerly supposed—or for some 32 lakhs in all. "Under these circumstances," says the Consulting Engineer in his note, "there is every reason to believe that the railway, if made, will be financially successful, and as it is im military point of view, there see doubt that it ought to be mad the A

portant in a ms to be little e." It is true, says anabad paper, that the Punjab Government, with t heir habitual attitude of despondency over anythi ng that threatens to promote the interest of Simla, take a less favourable view of the case, and conside r that the line has no right to pay even as much a s two per cent.; but considering that the traffic eturns on which this calculation is based are tho se of the year 1878-79, and were admittedly unsatis factory even at that time, we are not necessa rily shut out from a more hopeful view of its pros pects. "On one point Mr. Molesworth is emphat ic,—that the Umballa-Kalka Railway must be wor ked as a branch of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, nd must be in the same hands. It might belong o a separate company and still be under the manage ment of the main line, but such an arrangement would be unsatisfactory and extravagant, whilst o work the branch as an independent line would e simply ruinous."

TH Bishop of Bombay preached the Ramsden Serm at Cambridge. The Cambridge corresponde of the *Record* says:—"It was able and forcib without being in any special degree original or loquent, and was too much of a theological essay d too little of a missionary appeal. Its theo was in parts of the simplest and most scri l type, dwelling on the supreme necessity of al acceptance of a personal Saviour."

dynamite cartridges were exploded at th a on June 10—two in front of the Church of L Conception and one near the Church of San enzo. No one was injured, but several of the ch-windows were broken.

HIRTY-TWO arrests of Nihilists are reported from heteff, and at Kieff a hundred persons have arrested, including forty officers. At Charcow e have been 200 arrests, and a secret printing e was seized.

FOR the third time a new head has just been ed upon the carving of Major John Andre upon tomb in Westminster Abbey. Exactly six s of sacrilege have occurred at this tomb. The ds of George Washington and of Major Andre o been three times stolen.

A FEW weeks ago an English sailor entered a café Boulogne, and, having lit his pipe, departed, getting his match-box. Shortly afterwards one in authority entered the place and spied the *pièces à conviction*. The rightful owner having disappeared, the landlord had to pay the penalty—namely, 30 fr., 1 fr. for each match.

MR. J. H. MCCARTHY, a son of Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., has been returned without opposition for Athlone. Lord Henry Scott (C.) has resigned through ill health his seat for South Hants, and General FitzWygram (C.) has issued his address. Mr. W. H. Deverell, of Bossington House, Stockbridge, has been unanimously chosen by the Liberals to contest the seat. The nomination will take place on Saturday, and the polling on the Friday following.

PRINCE HENRY VON HANAU, son of the Elector and Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel and grand-nephew of the Emperor of Germany, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church by the Papal Nuncio, in the Chapel of the Nunciature at Paris. The Prince was to have had for his sponsors Queen Isabella II. and the Count von Have-Steenbuyse; but the former, being absent in Madrid, has requested her sister-in-law, the Infanta Luisa de Bourbon, Duchess of Sessa, to act in her place. The ceremony took place, however, without the presence of the Duchess of Sessa, who arrived too late. The ceremony was conducted with the strictest privacy, very few laymen being present.

CHIOS, which is still suffering from the effects of the earthquakes, is now visited by another calamity. large number of the lemon and orange trees, which form one of the chief resources of the island, are attacked by an unknown disease, and special re being sent the Minister of Commerce re investi the matter. Meanwhile ent of the *Times* aving recourse to chartered a spe from one of the miracle-working rocession, head is bearing the

nake public the present serving Highness—if on" may take that princely d the strangest descendant of the sed to have ended Roman Treasury. A gentleman who claimed to be the heir of Louis XVI. of France was recently serving as a lieutenant in the Dutch army. Indeed, by persons whose right to represent the principal line of French Sovereigns is less contested the hard facts of life have also had to be faced. Louis Philippe once accepted a post as professor in a German college, and lectured, with respectable success, on mathematics and geography during the space of eight months. Nor can any one suppose that these are isolated cases. One suspects that others than the Bruces might take "Fuimus" as their motto; and with less pride than a family which still holds its place in the British peerage. It is impossible at this time of day to answer the question in Lord Keeper Coventry's famous judgment—"Where are the Mowbrays and the Mortimers and the Plantagenets?" If there is an answer, it is of quite a different kind to that which ordinary histories furnish.

AN extraordinary will case, which has been the subject of protracted and complicated litigation, came again before the Vice-Chancellor at Dublin on June 9, upon application for a new trial on the grounds of misdirection and of newly discovered evidence. The document in question purported to be the work of Miss Joy, an eccentric old lady, who died possessed of property to the amount of £90,000, which she was stated to have left to Captain Lawlor, a friend. The will was contested in three courts, in one of which it was condemned and in the others upheld. Captain Lawlor died a year or two ago, and his will disposing of the property he had acquired from Miss Joy was a subject of further litigation. A compromise was entered into, but one of the next-of-kin who had been in Australia, and was not a party to the suit, returned and disputed the whole arrangement, alleging that the original will was a forgery. It was said that James Brennan, a clerk in the employment of Mr. Gough, auctioneer, Westbridge, had admitted that he had on Christmas Day, 1876, copied the will, from a draft by the late Moses Taylor. He also stated that after the suit, in the Probate Division, he received about £90 from Moses Taylor for having copied the will. The late Moses Taylor was executor of the will of Captain Lawlor. The Vice-Chancellor granted a conditional order for a new trial.

MILITARY NEWS.

AMONG the officers who have lately left the Staff College, and are now going through the usual course at Aldershot, is Captain Barrow, of the 12th Kilat-i-Ghilzis, who served in Southern Afghanistan with his regiment, and subsequently did such good work at Peshawur under General Wilson, during the cholera epidemic. Captain Barrow has made good use of his time in Europe: not contented with doing brilliantly at the Staff College, and passing the examination in Russian, he has been living for four months at Moscow, making himself thoroughly acquainted with the people and the language.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 30.—Since yesterday the barometer has fallen over the north of the Punjab, the Bombay Coast, and the south of the peninsula. It has risen slowly elsewhere. There has been no general change in the distribution, but small baric minima have appeared, one over Bellary and a second over False Point. These minima have affected the direction of the wind and increased precipitation in their immediate neighbourhood, but elsewhere there has been little change. The sky is more cloudy than of late, except in the Punjab, and the air is damper generally. The temperature fell a little during yesterday. The thermometer rose to 114° at Peshawur, 113° at Sealkote, and 112° at Ludhiana. Rain to-day:—Mangalore, 3½ inches; Seoni, 2 inches; Cuttack, Saugor, Mercara, and Moulmein, over 1 inch. Previously, Raipur had 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously regd..	13 28	11 77	11 88	13 35
June30 Monday	0 0	.....	.....	...
July 1 Tuesday	.....	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total	13 28	11 77	11 88	13 35
Corresponding date last year	11 10	21 72	20 28	23 46

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE are indebted to the agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line for the week ending the 27th June:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jabalpur............	10 80	Nandgaon............	2 23
Sohagpur	1 88	Lasulgaon	2 82
Raweri	2 18	Nassick	1 93
Bhadli	3 17	Deolali	2 45
Julgaon	2 50	Ghoti	8 6
Sirsoli	3 22	Nargaon	5 1
Mhasawad	6 93	Warungaon	4 70
Maheji	3 15	Keim	0 39
Pachora	2 68	Deksal	0 51
Kasgaon	6 20	Lanowli	3 71
Nandongri	2 59	Doond	[illegible]
Chalisgaon	6 28	Talegaon	[illegible]

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(1st July, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29.516	88·5	WSW	43¼	0.00
Surat........	·670	90·5	WSW	29	0·00
Bombay	·732	83·7	W	16	0·15
Rutnagherry	·793	79·3	W	12	2·91
Karwar	·803	83·6	SW Fresh.	..	0·57
Mangalore..	·853	82·9	W	8	0·24
Calicut	·881	79·7	N	7	1·04
Cochin	·885	84·0	SW Moderate	..	0·21
Masulipatam	·705	88·3	NW	24	0·00
Madras	·772	89·8	W	24	0·00
Negapatam..	·847	90·9	W	10	0·00

EAST INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 13.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the subject of railway extension in India met again to-day, Mr. Baxter in the chair.

Mr. Waterfield, Financial Secretary to the India Office, was first examined, and gave a detailed account of the mode in which the question of public works construction had been dealt with by the Home Government. In 1867-8 for the first time the accounts relating to extraordinary works were separated from the ordinary accounts. In 1857 many proposals were made for the extension of railways in India to the Home Government, and Lord Northbrook in January, 1868, informed the Government of India that while the system of giving guarantees might be suitable for the commercial class of railways, the unproductive or military and protective lines should not be put upon the market. Therefore a certain amount of revenue was fixed and set apart to be expended on these lines, so that as the old lines were completed new ones might be taken in hand. In January, 1869, the Government of Lord Mayo proposed a large scheme of public works involving the borrowing of 6 or 8 millions a year for 10 years, which was to be raised either in India or in England, according as to which should appear at the time to be the cheapest market. In reference to this scheme, the Duke of Argyll in 1869 expressed the opinion that as a general principle the loans, as they were required, should be issued in India, pointing out that the political advantages of borrowing in India were such as outweighed the slight advantage in the matter of interest secured by borrowing in India, besides which the interest would be paid in India without the expense entailed by the loss in the exchange. In March, 1869, Lord Mayo's Government discussed with the Secretary of State the question as to the agencies by which the railways should be constructed. The Government held that they ought to secure for themselves the full benefit of their credit, and urged the importance, in all cases where they gave guarantees to new companies, of the Government taking powers to take over the works if they were not carried out in a proper manner, and that the surplus profits should be divided equally between the companies and the Government. The Secretary of State agreed with the Government of India in this matter, and gave his permission for the works to be constructed with borrowed money, urging, however, that attention should be given to economy in the expenditure, and that no works should be undertaken that were not absolutely necessary for the efficiency of the railways and for the accommodation of the traffic. The Select Committee on Indian Finance which sat from 1871 to 1874 examined witnesses on this subject from time to time, but made no report upon it. There was, however, a good deal of discussion in the House of Commons upon the matter. In 1874 Lord Salisbury issued instructions to the effect that no works should be admitted into the class of extraordinary works unless they might be expected to repay interest on the outlay of capital. He said that works intended for protective or military purposes might be constructed with borrowed money, but that the charge should be included in the revenue accounts of the year. He further required that the money should be borrowed in India. In 1876 Lord Northbrook's Government urged that works under construction should be permitted to be completed from borrowed moneys, even if they were not likely to be remunerative, but Lord Salisbury, in reply, insisted upon the new rules being applied to all future works. Lord Lytton's Government adopted the principle of [illegible] the amount of the expenditure for extraordinary works to the amount that could be borrowed [illegible] at a reasonable rate of interest. The [illegible] then gave an accoun famin 1877 disarranged by the expenditure upon famine relief, decided to create a special fund to meet emergencies of that kind and to put aside £1,500,000 a year for the purpose. Lord Salisbury insisted that the whole of this sum should be applied to the repayment of debt in England. The Government of India, however, asked to be allowed to use the fund to the extent of 25 lakhs a year in the construction of protective lines. At first Lord Salisbury would not sanction this, but Sir John Strachey, who was on a visit to England at the time, having personally explained the proposal of the Indian Government, Lord Cranbrook in 1869 allowed the balance of the famine fund to be invested in protective works, after £750,000 each year had been devoted to the repayment of debt. The Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1869 decided that no new works should be constructed with borrowed money unless they were likely to be remunerative within a certain number of years, and they also fixed 2½ millions a year as the limit of the expenditure on public works. The Committee also recommended that the loans should always be raised in India, unless the interest was so much less in England as to outweigh the other disadvantages which resulted from borrowing in the English market. This decision, however, really involved no new policy, for the limit of 2½ millions had been determined upon by the Government of India itself in 1876. The rules thus laid down remained in force at the present time, except that when the East Indian Railway was purchased by the Government it was held that any borrowing that might be necessary for the maintenance of that railway should be considered outside the 2½ millions, and the same was the case with regard to the Eastern Bengal Railway. No restrictions were placed by this Committee upon the expenditure that might be made out of revenue, except that such expenditure must be set apart as capital. In January, 1881, Lord Hartington took the occasion of certain changes in the Government of India to sum up the rules in force on this matter, and in doing so he described productive works as meaning railways that in five years, and canals that in ten years, were likely to return interest upon the capital expended upon them. He also expressed himself in favour of sanctioning railways that could be constructed by private companies without any guarantee. He also modified the rules as to the application of the famine fund, by allowing the first moiety to be invested in protective works, the other half to be applied to the repayment of debt. The estimate of the Famine Commission was that £60,000,000 ought to be expended upon the construction of 10,000 miles of railway. They suggested that this expenditure should be spread over 25 years, which would come to something like the permitted expenditure of 2½ millions a year; but they further stated that they considered it probable that one-half of these 10,000 miles would go far to remove the serious difficulty that arose from famine. On receiving the report of the Famine Commission, the Government of India in 1881 reckoned that at least 3,000 miles of the proposed railway extensions would have to be protective lines, and at the present rate of expenditure it would take thirty years to carry out the scheme, whereas it was strongly felt that these 3,000 miles of protective lines ought to be made within four or five years. They determined, therefore, to promote the construction of these lines by private enterprise, with a Government guarantee to the extent of 1,835 lakhs of rupees. Lord Hartington, however, considered that these would be unproductive lines and were therefore not suitable for private enterprise, and ought to be constructed by the Government itself. The witness next explained the various proposals by which the Government of India sought to encourage private enterprise in the construction of railways. These proposals were of three kinds. First, they proposed a small guarantee without limit of time; next, they proposed a guarantee for a limited time; and third, they offered a grant of land only, without any guarantee at all. In the case of the Bengal Central Railway the Government guaranteed 4 per cent. on the capital for five years, while the line was under construction, taking power to purchase the line in thirty years or in fifty years, while if they did not exercise the right of purchase, the line was to lapse to the Government at the end of ninety-nine years. The result of this agreement was to bring out a large number of railway schemes, but the Secretary of State was extremely desirous of avoiding any further guarantees, believing that if that system were extended, there would be no prospect of private enterprise undertaking any railway construction unless they had a guarantee. In 1881 the Great Indian Peninsula Company proposed to construct a line 385 miles in length in extension of their main line, issuing their own debentures for the amount of the cost—£3,500,000—but the Secretary of State refused to give the guarantee. In May, 1882, a proposal was made for the formation of a separate company, called the Bengal and North-Western Company, for the construction of this line, with a capital of £3,500,000, the line to be worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Company. In the course of the negotiations that followed the question arose whether the Government should receive a share of the surplus profits if there should be any, and as to the right of the Government to control the fares and rates. In 1883, however, the promoters announced that in consequence of adverse circumstances they were not able to bring out the company. In the following month they asked to be allowed to re-open the negotiations, and they distinctly asked for a guarantee of 4 per cent., when they were told that the matter would have to be referred to the present Committee. In the case of the Southern Mahratta line the Government had guaranteed interest on the capital at 3½ per cent., the company to have also one quarter of the net earnings, which was subsequently guaranteed at another ½ per cent., making 4 per cent. in all. The company might claim the repayment of their capital after a certain period, and the Government could also exercise the right of repaying the capital if they wished. In the case of the West Deccan line the company issued their own debentures for £1,700,000, upon which 3½ per cent. interest was guaranteed. In the case of the Bengal and North-Western line the Government made a grant of land without any direct pecuniary assistance. In the case of lines where there was a rea certainty of their paying, the last- the best, because it partook private enterprise. He in that case the Gov- rates and

sou named uncert of the nature thought, however, that vernment should obtain cor fares. The disadvantage as there was no guarant inclined to put their mon adopted in the case of the Southern was, perhaps, most suitable in the case where Government wished the line to be made, but were not themselves prepared to go into the work at once; while the plan adopted in the case of the Bengal Central Railway was suitable for a line that was likely to be remunerative, but which would not bear the arrears of interest during the time the line was under construction. The witness next described the difference that had arisen between the Government of India and the Secretary of State with regard to the scheme. The Government of India desired, as far as possible, to exclude the action of the Government from the construction of productive lines, but this was a policy with which the Secretary of State did not agree. The Government of India wished to adopt a scheme involving an expenditure on their part for five years of nearly four millions a year upon lines of railway which, although a large portion might be productive, eventually were, strictly speaking, unproductive lines, but lines that were necessary for the prevention of famine. With that object they proposed to give guarantees for a limited time. Lord Hartington thought such a scheme was not necessary, but Lord Kimberley had recently intimated that some modification of the rules might be made. In the next place, the Government of India desired to capitalise the famine fund and invest it in railways, and lastly, they proposed an expansion of the amount that they could expend yearly upon public works. The total amount that was at present available for new railways was £2,170,601, and as the Government of India contemplated an expenditure of £5,516,000 a year on new lines, the Secretary of State held that to be a great expansion. But the Government of India claimed that it was the annual charges on the revenues that ought to be considered, and as the increased expenditure was to be obtained by a payment of £200,000 a year as interest, there was no expansion of the amount to be expended so far as £2,080,000 was concerned. The witness then quoted figures to show what the annual expenditure would be under the proposed scheme as compared with the expenditure in the past. The average expenditure by the Government of India on railways during the last seventeen years had been £2,419,000 a year, and by companies £1,965,000, making a total of £4,384,000. For the last five years the average expenditure had been by the Government £3,818,000, and by companies £1,027,000, making a total of £4,845,000. According to the present proposal of the Government of India, during the next five years the expenditure would be by the Government £3,864,000 a year, and by companies £3,428,000, making a total of £7,292,000. Thus the actual outlay by the Government itself would be little more during the next five years than it had been during the past five, but the expenditure by companies would be more than trebled. If the expenditure was spread over six years instead of five, the average expenditure of the Government would be £3,220,000 a year, and by companies £2,857,000, or a total of £6,077,000. There would also be an expenditure of £1,000,000 a year on irrigation works. The Government therefore proposed to raise the sum of £38,228,000 to be expended upon railways and canals during the next five years, as compared with £30,000,000 during the last five. Of this amount 3½ millions would be expended upon irrigation; upon the construction of new lines by the Government £14,944,000, together with about six millions upon existing lines and lines built by constructing and working companies. Deducting from the £38,228,000 the amount available from the famine fund and from other sources, there would be a sum of £29,914,000 that would have to be borrowed in the open market. Of that sum £13,644,000 would be borrowed by the Government, or £2,729,000 a year. £3,254,000 would be borrowed by the companies, or a total of £5,983,000 a year. So far as he knew, there was no limit to the borrowing powers of the Government in India, but the borrowing power of the Secretary of State in England was strictly regulated by Act of Parliament. At the present time the Secretary of State had power to borrow £4,000,000, and after that he would have power to borrow a further sum of £7,000,000; but when that power was exhausted, he would have to apply to Parliament before he could borrow further. Hitherto Parliament had shown themselves very unwilling to entrust large borrowing powers to the Secretary of State. As to the effect of borrowing in England upon the rate of exchange, he had no doubt that at first, while the loans were being made, the exchanges would rise, but when the loans were completed there would be a rapid fall. His opinion was that the money should be obtained in India, so far as was possible; as soon as the money began to be obtained from abroad an element of danger came in. He thought foreign capital should be obtained sparingly and equally spread over long periods. Even if they had to pay higher interest when they borrowed in rupees, there would be the advantage that the Government would not run the risk of a loss in the exchanges. Borrowing in England was really speculating, and he thought the Government ought not to speculate. No doubt the London market would always have to be resorted to in times of emergency, but it should be resorted to as sparingly as possible.

By Sir George Campbell.—The amount of the famine fund that had been applied to the repayment of debt up to the present time was £3,000,000, or £750,000 a year for four years. Nothing was applied in this direction before the year 1881-82.

But if the cost of a famine once in ten years, at the the last famine would thirty years off more than one ten years to pay off the cost of the last famines by means of the famine fund, but to provide for future famines.

Is there anything to prevent the Government of India itself borrowing upon the London market without the intervention of the Secretary of State?—It is a question whether the Government of India can borrow here without the intervention of the Secretary of State. I do not know that there is any law to prevent them.

Is there not an Act of the Bombay Legislature recently made which gives the Bombay Port Trust and Municipality the power to borrow in London?—I believe there is an Act recently passed, but it has not yet received the sanction of the Secretary of State. I suppose that under that Act if it should be sanctioned the Port Trusts of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras would have the power to borrow in London.

In the case of protective works constructed out of revenue and which turn out remunerative undertakings, to what are the returns credited?—The expenditure is included under the head of "public works not classed as productive," and is treated as a matter of debt, the revenue coming in under receipts from State railways.

Mr. Stanhope.—Would not any attempt of the Government of India to borrow in this country be regarded as an attempt to evade Parliamentary control and be prevented accordingly?—I think so.

Do you not think it is desirable that the public works policy of the Government of India should be more continuous; that it should be laid down for a number of years?—I think great and sudden changes in policy are undesirable, but I do not think the Government should be pledged to a policy for a large number of years, so as to be unable to change its policy if a different state of circumstances should arise. But if a change of policy became necessary it should be gradual, and not sudden.

Perhaps I can put it better in this way: is it not desirable that the Government's forecast should be made over a longer period than five years?—I think so, the Government at the same time holding itself free to modify its policy if changed circumstances require it.

Would not the effect of a great famine be to upset any scheme that was decided upon involving the use of the famine fund?—No doubt.

With the result that Parliament would have to step in and supersede the arrangement?—Judging by the past, I should say that that would be very likely to occur.

Mr. Fowler.—Several witnesses have spoken of the benefit that results to the natives of India from low rates of exchange. Have you considered that as a kind of set-off to the loss that the Government incurs on that account?—Yes. A low rate of exchange benefits the producer. But even this works round in the end to a reduction in the sterling price of the produce, and the producer does not gain to the extent that he at first appears to gain. Low rates of exchange enable the producer to send large quantities of his goods, but the very sending of large quantities tends to reduce the price of the goods, and therefore the producer does not get full benefit.

But he gets a great deal of benefit, does he not?—No doubt he does.

You have said that the Government should not speculate in the matter of borrowing; but is not the Government in the position that it must speculate? Is it not in the position that it has only a choice of evils—the choice of borrowing at a heavy interest in India, or of running the risk of loss by the exchange by borrowing in Europe?—Yes, that is so; but the Government ought not, in my opinion, to borrow in sterling except in cases of emergency, because it cannot judge of the consequences of that borrowing.

In reply to Mr. Slagg, the witness said that at one time a proposal was made for the construction of the Bhopal line by a company without any guarantee, but that proposal fell through. He was not aware that the Government of India had ever had any other opportunity of getting a line made without guarantee.

Is it your opinion that increased taxation should not be permitted for railway extensions or for guarantees?—Yes, that is my opinion.

Under no circumstances should taxation be resorted to for railway extensions?—Under no circumstances.

Mr. Cross.—I take it that your evidence generally is against borrowing in England?—Against any increase of borrowing in England.

You have come to that conclusion because of the uncertainty of the position of India with regard to war, famine, and what may be called the necessary operations on the frontier?—Yes.

In time gone by has that question of uncertainty always been in the mind of the Government of India when they have made proposals for railway extensions?—Yes, I believe they have always had the general financial position in their minds as necessitating caution.

But notwithstanding this incentive to economy and care, the sterling debt has increased by £22,000,000 during the last fifteen years, almost in spite of themselves?—Yes.

Are there not circumstances at work at the present time that may cause a great increase of expenditure in the near future, the Quetta Railway for instance?—Yes, the expenditure on the Quetta Railway will more than swallow up the surplus revenue.

By the Chairman.—He thought that Major Gordon's view that the present scheme would not entail any burden upon the finances of India was rather a too sanguine one, because it was doubtful whether the companies could be induced to take up the work on the terms proposed, and if they did not, and if there were any extension of the guarantees, say to ten years instead of five, that would necessarily increase the burden thrown upon the State.

At the conclusion of the witness's evidence the Committee adjourned.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JULY 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

DISHONESTLY RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

THE trial of Mathew Francis Fernandes and Mahomed Ali Dosajee, on a charge of dishonestly receiving stolen property, was continued before rdship and a common property ngs, set stones, M. C. O then fall th. D

en by Miguel Franc uza, an old offender, who, on the previous day, was sentenced to transportation for ten years. Mr. Fox appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Russell for the first prisoner, and Mr. Dinshah Davar for the second prisoner.

The defence was that it was impossible for the accused, who were men of known respectability, to have at all intended to receive stolen property. Caitan De Souza represented that the rings were his property; he did not sell them, but pledged them with the accused, who had made entries in their books. Such entries would not be made by dishonest persons. As to the rings which were pledged with Fernandes, they were actually taken by Caitan off his fingers. Captain O'Connell had stated in his evidence that one of the rings was worth Rs. 280, another Rs. 200, and so on; but it was urged by counsel that the witness very frankly admitted that he had no idea of the value of rings and precious stones, and that he had not purchased the rings in the present case. The counsel submitted that, as a matter of fact, the rings were of English gold, each half a tola or less in weight, and would therefore not be worth more than Rs. 10 each, while the stones set in them were nothing more than paste. The first prisoner had advanced five rupees on each of the rings pledged with him; while the second prisoner advanced four rupees on another of the rings. Those were very fair sums to advance on such articles; and the accused intended, as soon as Caitan brought back the money, to return the rings to him.

Some evidence was called on behalf of the accused, which went to show that there was nothing clandestine in connection with the pledge of the rings. Fernandes was a respectable man; he did a good business as medical practitioner, and kept a dispensary at Bandora.

Mr. Fox addressed the jury in reply on behalf of the prosecution, and urged that the first prisoner, who cut a piece of glass with the stone of one of the rings, and thus satisfied himself that it was a precious stone, must have had a guilty knowledge.

His lordship, in summing up the case, remarked that the police were found fault with for having instituted this prosecution, which the counsel argued, ought never to have been brought against respectable persons. His lordship thought that the police were perfectly right in instituting the prosecution, as there were sufficient grounds for their doing so. The police should be encouraged in prosecuting the receivers of stolen property, and should not be embarrassed in taking up such cases upon sufficient grounds, for if there were no receivers of stolen property, there would be no thieves.

The foreman of the jury, on their returning into court after half an hour's consultation, said there were five of the jurors for a verdict of not guilty and four for a verdict of guilty.

The judge said they must retire again and consider. Half an hour was not sufficient.

On retiring again and returning into court after an hour, the foreman said he was sorry there was no chance of the jury coming to a conclusion different from that which he had already given to the court.

The judge.—Are you aware that the opinion of six of the jury constitutes a verdict?

The foreman.—Yes, my lord.

The judge said he was sorry the jury could not agree, and that public time for two days had been wasted. The jury were discharged.

On the application of Mr. Fox, a retrial of the prisoners was fixed for Thursday next.

OLD OFFENDERS TRANSPORTED.

Ibrahim Mahomed pleaded guilty to a charge of theft of a purse containing a rupee, some loose coin, and other articles, of the value of Rs. 8, the property of Nathoolal Lukhmoolal. His lordship remarked that the prisoner had drifted into the class of habitual thieves; and that the kindest thing to him, and the safest thing to the community, would be to send him to a place where he could not carry on his depredations. His lordship said he would give him the chance of turning over a new leaf, and sentenced him to ten years' transportation.

Ramjee Lalla, also an old offender, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft of a copper vessel, the property of Amoolakchand Soorajmull, and was sentenced to transportation for ten years.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

Gunput Govind, *alias* Moroo Govind, was charged with housebreaking and theft of Rs. 11 and a small brass box, the property of Gunput Gopall, who, keeps a shop of a turban-folder in a chawl adjoining the Madhow Baug. At 9 o'clock on the evening of the 16th ult. the prosecutor locked the shop and went to his house. About 11 o'clock the same evening, on receiving information from a policeman, he went to the shop and found the door had been opened by somebody. A paper packet, containing Rs. 11, which had been placed missing. The shop, wit

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—City of Manchester (s), from Liverpool; and Arabia (s), Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—R. Rubattino (s), for Genoa, &c.; Friary (s), Antwerp; Coventina (s), Dunkirk; and Parramatta (s), London, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. City of Manchester entered, and the s.s. Eastbourne, Monkseaton, Friary, and Darlington left, the dock yesterday.

A NOTARY PUBLIC.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Mooljee Bhowanidas, solicitor, was sworn as a notary public.

ASSAULT.—Baloo Raghoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Hurry Baloo on Monday night at Girgaum. He was fined Rs. 10.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—Report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending 28th ult:—Horses—lame 2, cruelly beaten 1, sent to Pinjrapole 1. Bullocks—lame 10; sore neck [illegible], tumours on neck 5; emaciated 5; sores on body 2; goading 4; sent to Pinjrapole 1; total number of cases, 63.

THE AGE QUESTION.—A public meeting of the Sarvajanick Sabha of Nasik was held on June 29 in Sails Wada to consider the subject of the restoration of the old maximum limit of age for candidates for the Indian Civil Service competitive examination. Rao Bahadoor Vinayak Divakar Sharangpani presided. The subject was discussed, and it was unanimously resolved that a memorial should be presented to H. E. the Viceroy in Council.

REPORTED THEFT.—Keeraj Dhew, living at Jacakria-bunder, has reported the theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 263. It would appear that the thief gained an entrance into the house by breaking the staple of the lock. He took away a small wooden box and a brass vessel from a larger box, and the things were subsequently found by the police at some distance from the house. The locks of the box were found intact. The theft is supposed to have been committed between the hours of 12 and 5 a.m. on the 30th ultimo.

THEFT.—Abdoola Jamal, a Mahomedan, was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with the theft of a turban. The cloth belonged to a Pathan and was used by him as a pillow. He used it as such on Monday night when he went to sleep near the market, at about 10 p. m. He was awakened by feeling his head get lower, and on looking up saw the accused running away with the cloth. A sepoy caught him. The accused had been convicted twice before for a similar offence. His worship sentenced him to six months' hard labour in the common jail.

NATIVE ELOQUENCE.—A large and influential gathering was held in Hanuman-gully in Sir Mungaldas Nathubhai, C. S. I., Wady Hall on Sunday, the 29th of June, on the occasion of the eloquence gathering of the Arya Gnana Vardhak Sabha. Sett Lakhmidas Khimjee presided. The hall was crowded to excess. There were seven candidates for the prizes previously declared. The successful competitors were:—Messrs. Narayen Valabhvarma, Manchhashanker Jeshanker, and Jeshtaram Premji, the value of the prizes being Rs. 30, Rs. 20, and Rs. 10 respectively. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, one of the examiners, delivered himself in praise of the sabha for its having introduced this system of eloquence-gathering in Bombay in imitation of one of its kind in Poona. Examiners and candidates having been invested with flower-garlands by Sett Lakhmidas Khimjee and Sett Jamnadas Sevaplal, a vote of thanks was proposed by the Secretary to Sett Lakhmidas and Sir Mungaldas Nathubhai, C. S. I.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's. s.s. Parramatta, Captain A.E. Barlow, sailed yesterday for London, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London.—Mrs. E. Vibart and Miss Simson.
For Brindisi.—Mr. J. Thomson.

ROBBING A FRENCH FIRM AT ZANZIBAR.

MR. GILBERT, of the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared yesterday, before Mr. P. Ryan and applied on behalf of the French Consul for a warrant to arrest one Tyab Mahomed, who has come to Bombay from Zanzibar. It was stated that the man had absconded with a sum of [illegible] from a French firm, and that he came out in the s.s. Malacca. A telegram was sent by the French Consul at Zanzibar to the French Consul here to arrest him. The magistrate informed Mr. Gilbert that he would report the case to Government, and would admit the man to bail.

THE MURDER AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

MIRZA AGA SECUNDER and Mahomed Tucki were yesterday again placed before Mr. P. Ryan at the Fort Police Court. The first was charged with the murder of Haji Beebee, and the second with the abetment of the offence, and both were also charged with the attempt to murder Haji Mahomed Saffer Shustri. The case was then remanded till Monday, the 7th inst.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN A

service will be held on boa the Prince's Dock on seven o'clock. cordially in Wednesda ptains, officers, s vited. The Bethel flag

HIGH COURT—JU

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE VS. HURJE AND OTHERS.

MR. KIRKPATRICK, instructed by M Smith, Frere, and Nicholson for the moved that the case be transferred causes list. The suit was an unprecedent the plaintiff sought to compel the defe produce for registration a document whi lease of a house granted by him to the def The latter had filed a written statement, showed that the case could not possibly be t a short cause. The plaintiff had refused to co to its being transferred to the long cause A voluminous correspondence had passed betw the solicitors of the parties.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Jeffers Bhaishunker, and Dinshah for the plainti opposed the application, saying that the suit wa simple in its nature, the lease having been entered into in the usual manner. It was a lease signed by the lessee embodying all the terms of the lease, and given to the lessors. The question was whether or not the suit was maintainable, and not whether the document contained all the terms of the lease. The defendants would be entitled to set up a defence that the document did not comprise all the terms of the agreement, but the plaintiff did not ask for any such relief in his plaint.

The judge thought that the nature of the suit was such that it would take more than two days in hearing, and it must therefore go into the long causes list. Costs reserved.

LI HUNG CHANG ON CHINA'S DISASTERS.

A correspondent of the *Times* writing from Tientsin *via* Colombo on May 4, says:—The Chinese Government is sorely humiliated. It has "lost its face," according to the Chinese phrase, as a result of events in Tonquin. The authorities have beheaded several and degraded many officers, and the highest of all (Prince Kung) is disgraced.

In the present difficulty, as in others, the one man to whom the Government must turn is Li Hung Chang. The only hope that China will adopt a wise policy in internal or external affairs lies with the Progressive party represented by Li, which must act as a lever on the Government. In a recent despatch I explained the position of parties at Pekin. The "Obstructives," representing the mass of the Mandarinate, still believe that the progress already accomplished through the aid of foreigners is fatal to the country. In view of this situation, I called upon the Viceroy of Petchili, with whom I had an important conversation lasting two hours. I found the Viceroy in mourning, everything in his dress and surroundings being extremely plain, with an entire absence of the customary ceremonial. The conversation was divided into two subjects—the French in Tonquin and the condition of China, being mainly confined to the first.

Li began by putting a series of questions concerning the French operations. He then requested my opinion of the relative value of the French soldiers, the Black Flags, and the Chinese troops. I told the truth plainly regarding the French. What interested him most was my account of the artillery, the balloons, and the services of the Annamite auxiliaries. Replying to my criticism on the fatal Chinese want of organization, drill and good officering, Li Hung Chang admitted these defects. He said that the Governor of Kwangsi who had been placed in command, was ignorant of the rudiments of the military art. The lesson learnt would bring reforms in the organization of the army, especially on the southern frontier, any further aggression by France impossible. In his opinion, my estimate that 10,000 French soldiers could hold Tonquin was quite inadequate, Tonquin, he said, would not pay the French for its occupation. Li then questioned me regarding the feelings of England and Germany. On my replying that sympathy in those countries had been considerably alienated from China by her failure to support her Ambassador's statements, Li said that this had been anticipated. He hoped, however, that Europe would not commit the mistake of considering China as incapable of resistance on account of her fiasco in Tonquin. He repeated several times:—"I believe in our raw material. They will make good soldiers; we shall have an army yet. All that is wanted is organization, with drill and good officers." The *fons et origo* of all Chinese maladministration was, he said, the provincial autonomy system, by which the Viceroys and even the Governors were semi-independent, controlling the administration, and being, as regarded military matters, profoundly ignorant. The first step towards reform was to establish improved means of communication. Without this nothing was possible. he expressed great interest in work, and anxiety concerning

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THE PROPOSED RUSSO-[illegible] FRONTIER.

MR. CHARLES MARVIN, writing [illegible] date 5th June, says:—A Reuter telegram [illegible] Simla of yesterday's date says:—"It is [illegible] that a mixed English and Russian Commission [illegible] proceed in the autumn to the northern [illegible] Afghanistan to mark out the frontier. [illegible] has, it is understood, been arrived at [illegible] British and Russian Governments [illegible] general terms that the frontier [illegible] course of the Oxus as far as Khoja [illegible] it will proceed south and west, taking [illegible] course along the margin of cultivation [illegible] Khatun, on the Hari Rud River."

In other words Her Majesty's Government [illegible] acquiesced in the Russian securing [illegible] of Merv, a lodgment at Old Sarakhs, [illegible] news be true, to surrender a valuable [illegible] of fertile Afghan territory, and allow [illegible] approach yet 52½ miles nearer Herat, [illegible] nothing of receding south along the [illegible] the Murghab. Establish at Pul-i-Khatun, [illegible] sians will be within 150 miles of Herat and [illegible] Meshed; our garrison [illegible] being at the same time 514 miles from Herat. [illegible] 148 miles from Candahar, and separated from it by a more difficult road, the Russians will be able to occupy Herat from Pul-i-Khatun before our Quetta troops can even sight Candahar. There is no reason whatever why Russia should be permitted to make a fresh advance from Sarakhs to Pul-i-Khatun. She could control the Turcomans and maintain order along her frontier just as easily from the former place. The effect of this new surrender of Her Majesty's Government is to [illegible] enlarge the Russians base at Sarakhs to give Russia an area of several hundred miles of fertile territory where she can organize operations against Herat. Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff has announced that the Transcaspian railway is to be extended to Askabad, distant 38 miles from Herat. Our Indian line is only sanctioned to Quetta 514 miles from Herat. The annexation of Merv was bad, the annexation of Sarakhs was worse, but in this alleged intended advance to Pul-i-Khatun affairs seem to me to have reached a climax, calling for an indignant energetic protest on the part of the public against the proposed arrangement.

BOERS IN GERMANY.

PRESIDENT KRUGER and the other Transvaal deputies were received by the German Emperor on June 8. Addressing [illegible] President Kruger said:—

"May it please your Majesty,—it is to me an honour and true joy to have been received by your Majesty in so friendly a manner, all the more as a large portion of the population of the South African Republic and of all South Africa are of German origin. I myself am proud of the fact of my being of German origin, though I regret my inability to address your Majesty in the language of my ancestors. It is my hope and my wish that the relations between Germany and the Transvaal, and, indeed, between Germany and the whole of South Africa, may always remain friendly, and that the commercial relations between the two countries may prosper to the promotion of their mutual welfare. I should be truly delighted to think that the present visit of myself and the other representatives of the South African Republic might help to bring about this result." The Emperor replied:—"I am very glad to meet in you, Mr. President, the representative of a community related to Germany by the ties of race. I have always taken a lively interest in the rise and prosperity of your State, and am all the more gratified that the friendly relations between Germany and the Transvaal Republic are now about to receive expression by treaty. I am convinced that the growing intercourse between Germany and your country will tend to deepen the feelings of friendship and sympathy existing between the two kin peoples; and I, for my part, shall strive to promote this end."

The delegates left Berlin on Tuesday night on their way to London. They were accompanied to the station by the high functionary from the Foreign Office who had received them on their arrival. Previously to taking leave of Prince Bismarck and his Ministerial colleagues, President Kruger and his companions were entertained at lunch by a committee of the German Society for Promoting Colonization. A number of naval and military officers and others were present, healths were drunk, and (the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says) much mutual glorification of the merits of the Dutch and the German races was indulged in. The future of Africa, one speaker declared, depended on the "Transvaal, which was a stronghold of civilization" for the Dark Continent. Before rising from the table the Boers were informed, to their great satisfaction, that they had been made honorary members of the society which had entertained them. The correspondent adds:—"Only one word more, about an incident with seems to be watched with comparative indifference in England. The reception of the Boers here, taken all in all, has amounted to little other that a demonstration, and as far at least as the press and public feeling are concerned, it has not been difficult to discern that this demonstration was but another indirect mode of expressing that ill-humour towards England which, as was written in a late despatch from here, has been at the bottom of all German criticism of that country ever since Mr. Gladstone came into power. Englishmen can well afford to disregard German ill-humour but they had better take note of it as a curious fact and as a sign of the times."

ACTION AGAINST MRS. LANGTRY.

NEW York journals contain reports of an action against Mrs. Langtry, heard in the Third District Civil Court. It was brought by Mr. Arthur Elwood

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THE Berlin on June 9 sa view, there wa perfect the cere of the new Impe and that was the very cold and sulle some augur this to

Nevertheless, the and memorable. It quite as much pomp veiling of the National the Niederwald, last perhaps, by so many serious, imposing, touc great occasion.

The Niederwald Monum petuate the past; the asso the new Reichshaus, as it i patriotic pride, which celeb foreign word to describe mainly belong to the future. mony was favoured with fine w in a theatre of glorious natur not graced by the presence of without whom to-day's scene more than half its attractivenes

Asking and receiving permis peror, the Chancellor then stand aloud the following document, me ed in the foundation stone, wit proclamation to the German people 17, 1871, announcing the restoration of the Imperial Constitution, of the book of the Empire for 1884, a history ing now begun, plans of Berlin, and of current German coins:—

"We, William, by the grace of God, peror and King of Prussia, do hereby give to know that, in the name of the and free cities of the Empire, and in agre the Constitutional representatives of th people, we have resolved to lay the f stone of a house that shall serve as a wo of the common labours of the legislative bo

"Owing to the glorious successes in arm united German tribes the German Empire providence, has rearisen in undreamt of and splendour. The enthusiasm of the peop the mutual confidence of the federal Govern have enabled Germany to protect her Con and her national development by her own and to take the care of her welfare into h hands. This protection and this welfa served by the labours of the house wh the foundation stone.

"Thankful to God, we look allied Governments, in Reichstag, have done to years of our Imperial to the future in th under our suc common ge in the sp

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

Auction Sale of [illegible] Cursetjee Ebrahimbhoy Cotton-[illegible] Pressing Factory at Chalisgaum. [illegible] WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of July, [illegible] Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed [illegible] Byramjee [illegible], a partner of the firm of [illegible] Ebrahimbhoy, to sell by Public Auction at [illegible] under the powers reserved in him under [illegible] dated 4th October, 1883, the under-[illegible] property:—The [illegible] Cursetjee Ebrahimbhoy Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factory, situate at Chalisgaum. [illegible] List and particulars will be seen [illegible] application to the undersigned.

[illegible] Byramjee Gorewalla, the other partner [illegible] said firm, agrees and consents to the above sale.

MENESSE & CO.

[illegible] 2nd July, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS WIRE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction [illegible] by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the [illegible] purchaser, Dawoodbhoy Khanbhoy—

[illegible] casks 500 lbs. each brass wire No. 14-26.
[illegible] 500 ,,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 19th July, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and elaborately-carved household furniture, [illegible] ware by Elkington, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a handsome large aquarium with gold fish, handsome bronze Japanese and China flower vases, one [illegible] 15-day marble clock, a [illegible] sewing-machine, handsome oleographs and [illegible], handsome hanging and table duplex kerosine [illegible], rich table ornaments, a handsome double [illegible] circular glass-fronted miniature brougham, lady's and gentleman's saddles, &c., the property of SAMUEL [illegible], Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

5 Casks assorted link chains.

At 1-30 P.M.

1 strong serviceable glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 Do do. palanquin office shigram.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed in suits Nos. [illegible] and 155 of 1881 being suits in relation to the administration of the Estate of the late Eduljee Rustomji Soonavala deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at their rooms. All that the [illegible] outstanding sum of Rs. 3,300 due and owing [illegible] Pestonji Dinshaw, formerly Soli-[illegible] adicature at Bombay, upon a bond or writing in [illegible] Gujrati language in favour of the said deceased, and made and executed by him [illegible] dated the 8th May, 1880, payable by yearly instalments of Rs. 300 on the 1st day of May in each year. The said bond or writing is for Rs. 5,000, and the amount due thereon has now been reduced to Rs. 3,300 by payments made on account. The instalment of Rs. 300 due on the 1st May last is outstanding.

Also all that the Estate and interest of the late Edulji Rustomji Soonavala in the share and interest of Edulji Hormusji Buttivala in right of his wife Jeevanbai of and in the moveable and immoveable estate and effects of the late Hormusji Cowasji Mistry, deceased. The said Edulji Rustomji Soonavala had in his life time filed a suit being suit No. 139 of 1871 against the said Edulji Hormusji Buttivala and his said wife Jeevanbai for recovery of his claim and by an order of reference made in the said suit by the said court on the 30th March, 1875, it was referred to W. E. Hart, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, as Special Commissioner, to take the account of the Estate of the said Hormusjee Cowasjee Mistry, deceased, but which said reference has not since been proceeded with.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction at the Apollo-street, opposite the old Secretariat and next door to Messrs. Pearse and Co., [illegible], very large stock of fancy and other goods, such as walking sticks of varieties, courier bags, tiffin baskets, embroidered pillows, satinwood, embroidered, folding and bentwood chairs, a large assortment of alabaster and marble vases, figures, fruits, &c., canvas portmanteaus, large hand organs with barrels, powder proof safes, safes by Tucker and Reeves, with patent keys, on teak stands, a large quantity of English marble envelopes, marble columns and vases, English inlaid circular table, marble tea-poys, maple and boxwood folding and other brackets, a large collection of powerful opera glasses of sizes, magnifying glasses, powerful telescopes of sizes, bronze statues, hassocks, foot-stools, plated centre pieces, epergnes with glass dishes, wall pegs, looking glasses, thermometers, spectacles, mechanical instruments, statues, &c., &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BEAMS AND BOARDS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Bodul Dossajee and Co. and on account and at the risk of Sulliemanjee Essajee—

About 80 tons beams and boards.
Three ship compass.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD BOILER-PLATES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd July, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock on account and at the risk of Messrs. Rajaram Tyebjee & Co., the indentors.

Ex s. s. Clan Ogilvie.

About 67 tons of old Marine boiler plates, 9 by 3½ by ½.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 5th July, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamull [illegible]hewbux—

Ex s. s. Darlington.

[illegible] tons superior teak scantlings in small lots to suit [illegible]rchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

[illegible] of [illegible] he [illegible] near [illegible] ated [illegible] ction [illegible] Conie [illegible] nd Son [illegible] Simp- [illegible] openers, [illegible] artweigh- [illegible] 19-inch [illegible] ete, and [illegible] the land [illegible] ntaining an [illegible] more or less [illegible] unexpired. [illegible] Ralli Brothers [illegible] Mr. Alcock, [illegible] he office of the

[illegible] with the ginning [illegible] ver full press by [illegible] t is worked by a [illegible] rtical multitubular [illegible] ess-house is built on [illegible] with corrugated iron [illegible] reported on by Mr. [illegible] n be seen at the office

[illegible] e can be seen after the [illegible] tors or solicitors. Messrs. [illegible] n, in Meadow-street, or

[illegible] COMPANY, Limited, [illegible] dation) [illegible] TALISTS. [illegible] ase with a large Bungalow

[illegible] Messrs. G. W. Read and [illegible] of the above Company, [illegible] nd Co. will, on MONDAY, [illegible] t 3 o'clock p. m., put up for sale [illegible] in Bombay, the undermentioned [illegible] the above Company, a presshouse [illegible] walled and roofed in with corru- [illegible] aining one Hodgart's half-press, [illegible] by Fullerton Hodgart and Barclay, [illegible] s, one boiler by Simpson and Co., [illegible] pumps with gearing and water [illegible] nt cotton opener by Kleinknecht [illegible] g, together with blacksmith's shop, [illegible] s, &c., as per inventory, the whole [illegible] t of land containing 9 acres 18 [illegible] abouts, which is the absolute [illegible] Company, subject to the usual [illegible] nt, and on which also stands a large [illegible] low used as a dwelling-house by the [illegible] neer of the Company. [illegible] in working order and has been in use [illegible] resent busy season. [illegible] d conditions of sale can be seen after the [illegible] office of the Liquidators of the above Com- [illegible] ollo-street, or of their solicitors, Messrs. [illegible] Frere and Nicholson in Meadow-street,

CRAWFORD & CO.

[illegible] nd July, 1884.

SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR [illegible] and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
[illegible] Bombay.

[illegible] LLS COMPANY, LIMITED, [illegible] WNPORE. [illegible] DRILLS. [illegible] OF EUROPEAN [illegible] piece dyed, in [illegible] Samples and [illegible] or to the [illegible] Apollo-

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..........£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$5,000,000.	
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES	2,074,744.75.	7,074 7 7
RESERVE FUND	$2,500,000.	
INSTALMENTS of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES	1,563,361·66	$4,063,361.66

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—A.P. McEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.,

H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.
A. Gultzow, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson.
A. McIver, Esq.
M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits :—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. M. GRIGOR,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
March 24, 1881

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	,, 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	,, 33 0	,, ...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 48 0	,, ...
Dry Elite	,, 48 0	,, 50 0
First Quality Dry	,, 40 0	,, 42 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra	,, 42 0	,, 44 0
MOSELLE. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Josephshoefer (still)	,, 24 0	,, ...
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 0 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, ...	,, 21 0
Leibfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, 0 0	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, 0 0	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	,, ...
From OTTO PROMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 17 0	Rs. ...
Moselblümchen	,, 10 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 0 0	,, 19 0
Hochheimer	,, 0 0	,, 23 0
Brauneberger	,, 20 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, 0 0	,, 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Rudesheimer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Josephshoefer	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Steinberger	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 41 0	,, 44 0
Johannisberger	,, 42 0	,, 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	Rs. ...
From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
MARSALA WINES.		
Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ...
Do. do. Superior	,, 16 0	,, ...
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	,, ...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	,, ...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	,, 15 0	,, ...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 19 0	,, ...
Chateau La Begorce	,, 21 0	,, ...
From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	...	,, 19 0
From Messrs. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	,, ...
St. Julien	,, [illegible] 0	,, ...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—		
[illegible] Claret	[illegible]	
[illegible] mer		
BRANDY.		
[illegible] Brandy	Rs. 22 [illegible]	
[illegible]	25 0	
[illegible] e, Red Ba [illegible]		
[illegible] s (vine leaf)		
[illegible] Boiteau & Co.	,, 24 0	
[illegible] old Brandy***	,, 36 0	
BURGUNDY. [illegible] DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
[illegible]	Rs. 22 0	Rs. ...
[illegible]	,, 28 0	,, ...
WHISKY.		
[illegible]	Rs. 22 0	...
[illegible] ghland Whisky	,, 22 0	...
[illegible] tch Whisky	,, 22 0	...
[illegible] Whisky***	,, 25 0	...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
[illegible]	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
[illegible] eer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
[illegible]	,, 5 0	,, ...
[illegible] eer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
		Per doz. Impl. pints
[illegible] rd Light Bitter Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 8
[illegible] Pale Ale	,, 5 0	,, ...
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
[illegible] d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
[illegible] nest Kammuel	,, 30 0	,, ...
[illegible] alian Vermouth	,, 18 0	,, ...
Do. do. Superior	,, 20 0	,, ...
Do. do. Finest	,, 21 0	,, ...
Red Genova Gin, per case of 15 bottles	,, 25 0	,, ...
Green Genova Gin, per case of 12 bottles	,, 15 0	,, ...
Best Italian Oil, (Flutes)	,, 0 0	,, 6 0
Do. do. Pints	,, 0 0	,, 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	,, 14 0	,, ...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	,, 15 0	,, ...
Cherry Cordial	,, 15 0	,, ...
		Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit		Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Brændevin		,, 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel		,, 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum		,, 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum		,, 22 0
Swiss condensed milk in Bottles		,, 4 8
Do. do. do. ,, Tins		,, 5 0
Do. do. do. ,, Superior		,, 6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4
Hams, Danish finest, smoked	per lb.	0 11
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 25 to 50 lbs.	per lb.	0 11

Nett Cash.

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.	per 2 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	,, 1 0	,, 0 10
Red do. do.	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	,, 0 12	,, 0 7
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, 0 14
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Smoked Sausages	,, 1 8	,, ...
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, 1 8
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, 0 14	,, ...
Cut French Beans	,, 0 8	,, ...
Young Peas, second quality	,, 0 10	,, ...
Small Sausages	,, 1 6	,, ...

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 25th June, 1884.

KODANAAD ESTATES.
NEILGHERRY HILLS.

TRADE K T E in a triangle. MARK.

AWARDED Gold Medal, two Silver Medals, five First prizes and seven Diplomas' Silver Medal and First class Certificate Calcutta (1883-84.)

This fine TEA in all varieties and priced very low is to be had only of

Messrs. BOLTON & Co.
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS!

AS Agents to SUTTON & SONS, we have just received their sample consignment of this season's seeds, in tin boxes, which are sold as under :—

FLOWER SEEDS...... Rs. 3-12, 5-8, & 7-8
VEGETABLE ,, ... ,, 3-12, 7-8, & 15

CARTER'S SEEDS!

Our periodical supply of the above has just come to hand, and is sold in any quantity, also in tin boxes, as under :—

FLOWER SEEDS, each...... Rs. 5, 7-8, & 10
VEGETABLE ,, ,, ... ,, 3, 6-8, & 12-8

CONTINENTAL SEEDS!

A large consignment of the above from German[illegible] and France is just received, and [illegible] quantity.

Our DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG[illegible] Tools, Lawn Mowers, [illegible] can be had post free.

PAL[illegible]

CHAMPAGNE.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

HIGHEST AWARD GOLD MEDAL AND CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. PERINET & FILS OF REIMS

BEG to announce, that anxious to extend the Trade in India of their Champagnes which are so well and favorably known in England, they have appointed Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and have instructed them to quote Rs. 56 per dozen Quarts. Pints Rs. 3 extra. Less an allowance for cash.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Is now showing NEW GOODS in all Departments.

DRESSES, MANTLES &c.
made to order.
BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

MRS. LAKE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET FORT,
BOMBAY.

M. M. MODY & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

HIGHEST AWARD,
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84,

A GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
WERE AWARDED TO

FAVRE-LEUBA AND COMPANY'S WATCHES.

Three Firms only out of a large number of competitors in watches were awarded with Gold Medals, and FAVRE-LEUBA AND COMPANY are the only one of the three established in India.

THE excellent quality of our WATCHES, manufactured all in our Own Factory (Locle, Switzerland, established 1814) is so well recognized throughout India, that we need not further dwell on their merits.

Intending buyers will find with us a selection unequalled in India and surpassed by no Firm in England or the Continent.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

[illegible]E'S LG A (LIGHT [illegible] ALE

[illegible] Ale than that hitherto supplied

AND

BASS & [illegible] INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.

BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE AND SON,
9, St. MILDREDS COURT, POULTRY, LONDON.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

HAVE a fine and varied assortment added to each Department of their well-known Establishment, and they respectfully invite Inspection of the same.

LIST OF NEW GOODS ARRIVED BY LAST MAIL.
COLOURED SILKS AND SATINS,
BLACK AND COLOURED LACES,
INFANTS' WASHING HATS AND BONNETS,
NOVELTIES IN COLOURED MADRAS LACE CURTAINS,
NEW JERSEY SILK TAFFATA AND GAUNTLET GLOVES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
MARCUS WARD'S NEW STATIONERY CABINETS,
CONTAINING TINTED PAPER AND ENVELOPES, AS. 10,
ROGERS' AND GALLET'S WORLD-KNOWN
PARIS PERFUMERY,
JOHANN MARIA FARINA GENUINE COLOGNE-WATER.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST OF AMERICAN ORGANS

	Rs.
THE "COMPANION" ORGAN, 32 inches high, 27½ inches long, one row of reeds, 3⅓ octaves	100
THE "ECONOMY" ORGAN, Mason and Hamlin's, 4 octaves, C to C. 4 stops. Diapason, Viola, Flute, Melodia, and 2 knee swells	225
THE STERLING ORGAN "LA PETITE," the workmanship is first class and the reeds are carefully voiced:—	
STYLE A. Five Octaves, Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell,	300
STYLE B. Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.	350
STYLE C. Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell	400
THE "ALBION," Elegant design in Solid Black Walnut, Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells,	450
The "IMPERIAL."—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut, with serrate fascias, or chevrons, and is crowned by a top of imposing height, combining architectural beauty with practical utility, in perfect accord. Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells	650
The "STUDENT ORGAN," Mason and Hamlin's, Panelled front and ends, with ENGRAVED GOLD BRONZE ornamentation. Four-and-a-half Octaves, six Stops.	400

SMITH COMPANY'S CEDAR AND WALNUT-WOOD ORGANS
FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

The cases are made from the finest selected woods and are put together without depending upon glue. The ivory of the keys are fastened by metal pins.

[illegible] 5 octaves, without stops	325
[illegible] stops	360
[illegible]	400

[illegible] COMPANY'S CHAPEL ORGAN.

[illegible] Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, [illegible] Hautboy, Vox Humana, [illegible] 650

HOME!! HOME!!!

SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50 0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10 0
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25 0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10 8
Chairs, strong and light	Rs. 8 to 12 0
White Shirts	½ doz. Rs. 22 to 30 0
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30 0
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33 0
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Marine Soap per tablet	0 8
Sun Umbrellas	each 4 8
The Victoria Wrapper	each 16 4
Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 33 0
Gent's Undervests	each 2 0
Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3 8
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